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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of the Earl of Clarendon—The Acquittal of the Fenian Barrett—Small Pox in Paris—Total Receipts of Cotton in Liverpool—Elected to the House of Commons—Anniversary of the Battle of Solferino—The Orleans Princes—Excitement in Madrid—Proceedings in Parliament—Extent of the Strike in Cork—The Abdication of Queen Isabella—The Crops, &c., &c.

Death of the Earl of Clarendon.

LONDON, June 27.—The Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died at half-past six o'clock this morning. The Earl had been seriously ill for the past few days from an attack of the diarrhœa. He was seventy years of age.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Clarendon was prostrated by excessive labor, and had for a long time been subject to violent attacks of gout, but the immediate cause of his death was diarrhœa. When attacked, his lordship paid attention to the d sease, which, operating on a debilitated system, soon became dangerous, and within three days terminated fatally. The state ball which was to be given by the Prince of Wales has been postponed in consequence of the melancholy event. It is believed the Earl of Granville will exchange the Department of Colonies for that of Foreign Affairs.

Death of Prof. Symms.

Prof. Symms, the distinguished surgeon, is dead.

The "Times" on Irish Jurymen.

The *Times* considers that the fact of a Dublin jury acquitting the Fenian James Barrett, charged with an attempt to murder the landlord, Captain Lambert, after conclusive evidence and charge as to the negotiation of the pending treaty. The story that can be drawn from this is of interest. President Baez may be a man of ability and character, but in their volume of questions and answers he appears greatly under the control of Fabens and Cazeanau. These two gentlemen figure largely in the whole San Domingo business. Fabens is an American, originally from New York, when in July, 1868, he got a grant or commission from Baez by which he became owner of one-fifth of all the public lands of San Domingo. Early in 1869 Seward sent him down there on a mission of inquiry. Shortly afterwards he turned up here as a private diplomatist, working for annexation. Last summer he was in San Domingo as agent of a New York steamship line. At this time the treaty was made. It may be figured as a confidential friend of Baez. Then he was our resident agent in general charge of things at Samaná, and lately he puts in an appearance here as Minister of the Dominican Republic. Cazeanau is also of American birth; lived most of his life in Texas; was sent to San Domingo by President Lincoln on an appointment from Johnson as Minister resident, but was rejected by the Senate in the spring of 1866. He was a friend of disloyalty during the war, and holds one large land grant and other large remaining grants from Baez. Both these gentlemen will be wealthy persons if annexation is carried. Fabens visited this country in October, but was again in San Domingo before November 9th, when he began to make the treaty. On this occasion Gen. Sackett was taken along as interpreter. Smith had been removed, and Sackett was his successor. Perry signed the treaty on our part, the Dominican part was left to Cazeanau, according to him to do so, but instructions from the State Department put Perry fully under control of Babcock, and he was directed to be present during the negotiations. Fabens and Cazeanau were in attendance also as the only Fabens acted as interpreter when Sackett was tired, and Cazeanau appeared to be an adviser of Baez. The treaty when signed differed but little from the form drawn up by the State Department, and Perry and Babcock left on the steamer Upton. The Upton, however, was detained by the Dominican authorities at Porto Plata, and Cazeanau proceeded to Samaná for the great kindness he had shown them, but he promptly declined to accept it. Fabens and Cazeanau then finally talked matters over with Perry, Babcock and Sackett at the consulate office, and on one occasion Cazeanau suggested that a certain sum of money to be laid before the Dominican Senate, while Babcock's treaty should be laid before our Senate. Babcock and Sackett at once refused to do anything of the kind.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

Formal Opening of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Congressional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 27, 1870.

The southern division of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, between this city and Sturgis, Mich., has just been formally opened for business, and has already a much larger patronage than the most sanguine had anticipated. The company have put first class rolling stock on the road, and are increasing the number of engines and cars to meet the rapidly growing demand for them.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Indiana Congressional District meet at Manatah Wednesday, 29th, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Mr. Packard the present representative, will, it is thought, be their nominee.

CUBA.

Marines Captured and Executed—Earthquake, &c., &c.

HAVANA, June 27.—The Captain General publishes a card in which he denies that he is or intends to be a member of any secret society.

The insurgents recently captured a party of marines who went out from Puerto Principe on a foraging excursion. The prisoners were all killed soon after their capture.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Santa Cruz on the 25th inst.

Several more filibusters of Lonoe's command have been shot, leaving but eighty-eight remaining of the second expedition landed by the steamer Upton. The Captain General has commuted the death sentence to imprisonment or exile.

The schools in Puerto Rico have closed for want of funds.

Six volunteers surprised, near Santiago, a band of twelve rebels, and shot them all.

Young Man Drowned Near Londonville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, June 27, 1870.

A young man named Robert Bell, residing about five miles from here, was drowned yesterday while bathing with some companions in the Mohican river, near his home. Bell became separated from the rest of the party, got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, was drowned before any assistance could reach him. The body was recovered.

Circuses

And traveling showmen can get their supply of cakes at Marvin's bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. TTHS

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, June 27.—The supply of cattle is about equal to last week; average quality inferior; the highest price reached was 8½c for selected Kentucky steers. Other choice lots brought 8@8½c; with these exceptions the highest price was 8c, but bulk sales were made at 6@7½c. Sheep and lambs active and advanced 1@2c. Lambs 9@10c, sheep 6@8c for fair to good and 4@5½c for good to extra. Nothing doing in hogs.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes the Tax and Tariff Bill.

The Income Clause Stricken Out—Duty on Sugar Reduced—A Portrait of Gen. Thomas to be Purchased for Congress—Bill to Establish a Department of Revenue—The River and Harbor Bill to be Pushed Through the Senate, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1870.

The Tax and Tariff Bill Passed.

The debate on the tax and tariff bill to-day was largely a repetition of the previous debate, for there seems no possible method of stopping the useless flow of words in that body, and Senators go on as if they had two or three months more in which to finish the business demanded by the country. Sherman came in with a recommendation to retain the tax on gross receipts and the tariff on sugars, so as to make good the reduction caused by the abolition of the income tax. There was the old wrangle about taxes and tariffs, a dozen times repeated before, and then the Senate agreed with Sherman in retaining the tax on gross receipts, and just before adjourning, by two majority, beat him on the sugar clause, and agreed to the reduction of duties proposed by the House. This puts the bill in such shape that if it goes through there will be next year a deficiency in our receipts, and the Finance Committee are considering this evening what shall be done about the matter.

Relief for the Shakers.

Gen. Lefever, of Ohio, Attorney of the Shakers of the country, has obtained a recommendation from Commissioner Delano to the Ways and Means Committee, that in estimating the incomes of Shakers, five persons should be counted as one family, and as such entitled to the usual deduction. The House passed a joint resolution relieving the Shakers from the sums assessed, but not collected, during 1868-9. After the Senate abolished the income tax it put the substance of this resolution into the tax bill. Favorable action having, though independent, thus been had in each branch, the desired abatement will probably be made.

Personal.

Governor Hays, of Ohio, was warmly welcomed by his former associates among the members here to-day.

Portrait of General Thomas.

The Joint Committee on Library have recommended the purchase of some suitable portrait of General George H. Thomas for Congress. The one painted by General Price, of Kentucky, has, at the request of the Union League of New York, been taken over to their rooms for inspection.

Department of Revenue.

Judge Welker, of Ohio, of the Retrenchment Committee, has introduced a bill to establish a Department of Revenue, to place the customs and internal revenue under a Secretary, Assistant Secretary and two Commissioners; the first to receive $8,000 per annum, at $5,000 and each of the latter $4,000. The new Secretary has all the power now exercised over the customs and internal revenue that the White House a good deal in the last three or four months. Unfortunately, Mr. Seward sent him down to San Domingo. He returned and made his report in April, in May and June he has lain somewhere in Europe with President Grant. In July he went to San Domingo as agent for spofford and Tileston, with steamship privilege from Baez, and it happened that he was on the vessel with Gen. Babcock. He and Cazeanau were very friendly to Babcock, and Cazeanau acted as interpreter between Baez and Babcock in the subsequent negotiations for the treaty, and in making the singular September protocol already published.

Smith was our Commercial agent there then, but Baez did not like him, and had nothing to do with the treaty, and on the report made by Babcock he was removed. Mr. Fish took Babcock's report, but Cazeanau says he will have much confidence in Cazeanau, but Babcock found that he or Fabens must be taken as interpreters. Fabens visited this country in October, but was again in San Domingo before November 9th, when he began to make the treaty. On this occasion Gen. Sackett was taken along as interpreter. Smith had been removed, and Sackett was his successor. Perry signed the treaty on our part, the Dominican part was left to Cazeanau, according to him to do so, but instructions from the State Department put Perry fully under control of Babcock, and he was directed to be present during the negotiations. Fabens and Cazeanau were in attendance also as the only Fabens acted as interpreter when Sackett was tired, and Cazeanau appeared to be an adviser of Baez. The treaty when signed differed but little from the form drawn up by the State Department, and Perry and Babcock left on the steamer Upton. The Upton, however, was detained by the Dominican authorities at Porto Plata, and Cazeanau proceeded to Samaná for the great kindness he had shown them, but he promptly declined to accept it. Fabens and Cazeanau then finally talked matters over with Perry, Babcock and Sackett at the consulate office, and on one occasion Cazeanau suggested that a certain sum of money to be laid before the Dominican Senate, while Babcock's treaty should be laid before our Senate. Babcock and Sackett at once refused to do anything of the kind.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1870.

SENATE.

A motion by Mr. HOWARD to hold an evening session to-day to dispose of the Texas Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bills, was objected to by Mr. SUMNER, intending to delay the Tax bill, and gave rise to a long debate. The motion was finally agreed to, and at 12:14 the Tax bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated as the result of consultation in regard to the bill, that they had agreed to let all income taxes go, and as a substitute to retain the taxes on sugar, as it is now, and also the tax on gross receipts. He said the House proposition for the classification of the tax on sugars had been objected to by business men throughout the country, and the Senate Committee's classification had encountered equally strong opposition. The remaining feature of the bill would close up ambiguities in reference to the special tax on dividends of corporations, such as insurance companies, and relative to the tax on banks and other religious societies. The income tax section was stricken out without division. Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section to continue the tax on corporations and salaries during this year and the succeeding one, and on banks and various others submitted by Mr. SHERMAN to carry out the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

The amendment to authorize the consolidation of collection districts was agreed to.

The tariff sections having been reached, the amendment striking out the duty of 15 per cent. on ginger, sago, dandelion root and acorn; ground, ternted or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, was agreed to. Mr. SHERMAN endeavored to withdraw the amendments reducing duties on sugar, according to Senate Committee classification, so as to allow the rates to remain as under existing laws, but Mr. HAMLIN objected to the withdrawal of the section, and asked to have the vote on it. After discussion, Mr. SHERMAN's motion to strike out the reduction of tax on sugars was rejected, yeas 28, nays 31.

Mr. YATES moved an amendment prohibiting hereafter all taxes on tea, coffee and sugar. Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment as it would strike off $56,0,000 of revenue, and if adopted, the whole bill should fall.

The motion of Mr. YATES to amendment at length.

At four o'clock the House resolution announcing the death of Hon. David Heaton, representative from North Carolina was received, and after eulogies on deceased and the adoption of the usual resolutions of condolence, the Senate took a recess.

The evening session was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which was finally passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced to regulate the manufacture of brandy from grapes, peaches and other fruits; to establish the Bureau of Statistics, and to amend the Internal Revenue laws.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill for the distribution *pro rata* of all moneys paid or to be paid for the Alabama claims, after the claims of citizens of the United States under the award of the mixed commission. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back, with amendments, a bill to authorize the issue of 4 per cent. bonds, exchangeable for and convertible into legal tender notes at par. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. REEVES offered a preamble and resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill reducing the present duties on all classes of salt 50 per cent., which, under present circumstances of production, was adopted, 108 to 59.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the funding bill was recalled back, and made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved the concurrence in the Senate amendments, and a committee of conference ordered. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KERR the Senate amendments to the bill for additional terms for the United States Courts in Iowa, were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The bill was then passed as the House, announcing the death of the Earl of Clarendon, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An independence mass meeting was held in Montreal Saturday evening. Hon. John Young made a speech, in the course of which he said the time had come for Canada to sever her connection with Great Britain and become an independent nation. La Fiamma said that England had proved a cruel stepmother to her colonies. These declarations were received with great applause.

The usual number of Sunday tragedies are reported in New York. A jealous Frenchman named Jaune stabbed a young man named Jolzean in the neck, for supposed criminal intimacy with Mrs. Jaune. Thomas Sheridan, a printer, fatally stabbed a German named Daniel Letchein. James McManus fired four shots at his wife, with whom he had parted, one of which took effect in the back of a Mrs. Fitzgibbons, living opposite, inflicting a severe wound. The free shooter languishes in prison. In Brooklyn, Thomas McKaghlin was shot by a man named Thomas Kerrigan.

The steamships City of Paris and Idaho, from Liverpool; Columbia, from Glasgow; and Parsguay, from London and Havre, have arrived at New York.

In St. Louis, on Sunday, Johanna Sullivan and Hilbert Adams, attempted suicide, but neither succeeded in getting out of the body. Charles Schuette was drowned while bathing in the river.

Thomas Bennett and Enss Wilson were knocked off the top of an excursion train on the North Missouri Railroad, a few miles from St. Louis, and instantly killed. Jacob Rohler was also knocked off, but was not dangerously hurt. The accident occurred while passing under a bridge.

Gen. Kimball, Treasurer of the State of Indiana, left Indianapolis yesterday morning with checks on New York for nearly half a million dollars. This, with half a million sent for the same purpose a few days since, will if not most entirely liquidate the State debt.

The delegates to the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis have nearly all left for their homes.

Spotted Tail's favorite wife died last Monday. Just before she died she preached the agency. All the presents given him by President Grant and others he placed in her grave, and it was thought he would kill his favorite horses. He says his going to Washington was bad medicine.

On Saturday last two little girls, says an Indianapolis dispatch of yesterday, were found in a race track, situated in White river, which, it was supposed at the time, were accidentally drowned. Further developments by the Coroner's jury reveals the horrible fact that the bodies of the two had been outraged and murdered, and the youngest was also murdered to prevent her giving information. There was no clue of the murderer, but a search was being found. No arrests have been made, but the police think they are on the track of the guilty parties.

At Morris, Ill., Sunday morning, in the Catholic Church, Miss Sadie Brice, one of the pupils of St. Angelo Academy, being overcome with heat, fell from the orchestra to the floor below, a distance of twenty-five feet. She is in a precarious condition.

Adolph Lund, keeper of a saloon at Calumet, Ills., was drowned yesterday morning by falling into the Calumet River.

Harris Bailey, residing near Somerville, Tenn., poisoned himself and three children Saturday by giving them bedbug poison, thinking it was whisky. The children all died, but Bailey will recover.

The New Orleans fire department excursionists reached Cincinnati at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Ohio and Mississippi road, and were received by the Commercial Company No. 6 Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Representatives of the Pioneix Fire Company, Fire Marshal Nolan, the First and Second Assistant Engineers of the Fire department and invited guests, in all numbering about one hundred and twenty-five. After reaching the city, they spent some time in getting the different companies and ladders arranged. At three o'clock they were received at the depot by the Common Council, Captain Bertsch and Lieutenant Henke, of the police, a committee of two from each of the five companies, and the Mayor of the city. They will remain this evening for Cincinnati, and then proceed to Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., and from there to Buffalo, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, and then home via the Lake Shore route.

Says a Princeton, N. J., telegram of yesterday: Class day at Princeton College was very interesting. It was announced that a fund of $5,000 had been raised for the Library.

The pressmen employed by the wholesale clothiers of Boston, numbering three hundred, struck for an increase of wages.

The flour and woolen mills of Josiah Dearborn, at Pittsfield, Me., New Hampshire, were burned Sunday. Loss $12,000; no insurance.

According to the report of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, the total value of the manufactures of that city for the year of 1869 amount to $119,119,09; of this clothing is over $11,000,003, furniture nearly $6,000,000, provisions $12,500,000, leather goods $4,000,000, liquors $15,000,000, and candles nearly $4,000,000. Liquors $15,000,000 are insured for $20,000.

During a wind and hail storm at McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, Sunday, half of the court house was blown off, and the new M. E. Church badly injured.

The strike of some of the laborers in the City Water Works, four miles from Providence, R. I., yesterday gave rise to alarming reports. The Mayor and Chief of Police proceeded to the scene, but no serious breaches of the peace had occurred.

The Red Stockings beat the Olympics at Washington, yesterday, 35 to 24. They play the Nationals to-day.

S. S. L'Hommedieu, of Cincinnati, yesterday resigned the Presidency of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, to take effect the first Monday of next month, the two-second anniversary of his first election to that place. At a meeting of the Board to-day Duval M'Laren was elected his successor. Mr. M'Laren will continue the duties of General Superintendent. Mr. L'Hommedieu sails for Europe in July.

The Council of Evansville, Ind., voted an election on the proposition to take three hundred thousand dollars stock in the Evansville and Indianapolis Straight Line Railroad, and to contract with W. F. Wier and the Holly Manufacturing Company to furnish the Holly Water Works for $10,000.

The game of base ball, at Troy, N. Y., between the White Stockings of Chicago and the Haymakers of Troy, based four innings, resulted in a victory for the former, 24 to 21.

Mitchell, Indiana, voted forty thousand dollars yesterday to the Rockport and Northern Central Railroad.

Charles J. Sandwarker committed suicide in Louisville yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Question of Worms.

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Mr. Greeley attributes the increase of insects to two principal causes—the wanton destruction of birds, and the degeneracy of our plants caused by the badness of our culture. As far as these causes go it is easy to suggest remedies—protect and encourage the birds, and improve our agriculture. The New York and Brooklyn Legislature gave the English sparrows great credit for destroying and nearly exterminating the measuring worms that have infested the shade trees of those cities, and so valuable a scavenger ought to be universally fostered and encouraged in other places, and both legislation ought to be had and public sentiment aroused, for the protection of all our smaller domestic birds. But the insects have got such a start now that all sort of remedies must be adopted to get them under, and the horticulturist is doomed for many years to come, if not forever, in this country, to make a free use of London purple, soap, hellebore, fingers, fire—everything that will kill even one of these pests. Any new and effectual remedy is just announced, in the shape of carbolic soap, made into weak suds, the same as is used for washing, and there has been little tried, we are confident it will prove to be a valuable aid in the great battle of insect rights. In fact carbolic soap seems to be good for almost everything, and is something which is as yet by no means appreciated by the general public.

Road steamers, or steam carriages upon common roads, long talked of and frequently but hitherto unsuccessfully experimented upon in this country, have been introduced in the streets of Glasgow, Scotland, with apparent success. A patent omnibus, driven by steam, and adapted to city streets and to public roads generally, has been tried satisfactorily to create a general belief that a new era of locomotion in that respect is begun. It is provided with elastic wheel-tires, to prevent undue noise and injury to the pavement, and the motive power is so disposed of as to guard effectually against the danger of alarming horses, or any other of the risks which attend the passage of traction engines through crowded thoroughfares, being perfectly under control and capable of being started and stopped as easily and as nicely as a watch. A highly satisfactory trial-trip was made two weeks ago, about fifty gentlemen occupying the omnibus. It was run through the principal streets of Edinburgh, to the admiration of passers-by, and took its place among the usual traffic so naturally and simply as to inspire universal confidence in its practicability. It never entertained a doubt that this mode of locomotion was entirely feasible, and have been surprised that Yankee ingenuity and thrift have not before this made it available in this country.

The Russians are slowly encroaching on China and are adopting the policy of intervention as fast as the English or any other power in India. Away up in Mongolia, seven hundred miles from Pekin, is a Russian consulate. Certain marauding ex-soldiers from Toorkistan have been committing out-rages there. So Russia, to protect her consulate, sends troops there. Once there they will stay, and Russia will find an excuse for protecting the Mongolian tribes, From that point England and possibly France the step will not be too great to take. The Russians will at once connect this consulate at Urga by telegraph with Kiakhta—an act of defiance to China, which has prohibited the telegraph in Mongolia.

When You Feel Like Taking Something

Refreshing, ask for Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale; you will find it wholesome and delightful.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An independence mass meeting was held in Montreal Saturday evening. Hon. John Young made a speech, in the course of which he said the time had come for Canada to sever her connection with Great Britain and become an independent nation. La Fiamma said that England had proved a cruel stepmother to her colonies. These declarations were received with great applause.

The usual number of Sunday tragedies are reported in New York. A jealous Frenchman named Jaune stabbed a young man named Jolzean in the neck, for supposed criminal intimacy with Mrs. Jaune. Thomas Sheridan, a printer, fatally stabbed a German named Daniel Letchein. James McManus fired four shots at his wife, with whom he had parted, one of which took effect in the back of a Mrs. Fitzgibbons, living opposite, inflicting a severe wound. The free shooter languishes in prison. In Brooklyn, Thomas McKaghlin was shot by a man named Thomas Kerrigan.

The steamships City of Paris and Idaho, from Liverpool; Columbia, from Glasgow; and Parsguay, from London and Havre, have arrived at New York.

In St. Louis, on Sunday, Johanna Sullivan and Hilbert Adams, attempted suicide, but neither succeeded in getting out of the body. Charles Schuette was drowned while bathing in the river.

Thomas Bennett and Enss Wilson were knocked off the top of an excursion train on the North Missouri Railroad, a few miles from St. Louis, and instantly killed. Jacob Rohler was also knocked off, but was not dangerously hurt. The accident occurred while passing under a bridge.

Gen. Kimball, Treasurer of the State of Indiana, left Indianapolis yesterday morning with checks on New York for nearly half a million dollars. This, with half a million sent for the same purpose a few days since, will if not most entirely liquidate the State debt.

The delegates to the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis have nearly all left for their homes.

Spotted Tail's favorite wife died last Monday. Just before she died she preached the agency. All the presents given him by President Grant and others he placed in her grave, and it was thought he would kill his favorite horses. He says his going to Washington was bad medicine.

On Saturday last two little girls, says an Indianapolis dispatch of yesterday, were found in a race track, situated in White river, which, it was supposed at the time, were accidentally drowned. Further developments by the Coroner's jury reveals the horrible fact that the bodies of the two had been outraged and murdered, and the youngest was also murdered to prevent her giving information. There was no clue of the murderer, but a search was being found. No arrests have been made, but the police think they are on the track of the guilty parties.

At Morris, Ill., Sunday morning, in the Catholic Church, Miss Sadie Brice, one of the pupils of St. Angelo Academy, being overcome with heat, fell from the orchestra to the floor below, a distance of twenty-five feet. She is in a precarious condition.

Adolph Lund, keeper of a saloon at Calumet, Ills., was drowned yesterday morning by falling into the Calumet River.

Harris Bailey, residing near Somerville, Tenn., poisoned himself and three children Saturday by giving them bedbug poison, thinking it was whisky. The children all died, but Bailey will recover.

The New Orleans fire department excursionists reached Cincinnati at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Ohio and Mississippi road, and were received by the Commercial Company No. 6 Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, Representatives of the Pioneix Fire Company, Fire Marshal Nolan, the First and Second Assistant Engineers of the Fire department and invited guests, in all numbering about one hundred and twenty-five. After reaching the city, they spent some time in getting the different companies and ladders arranged. At three o'clock they were received at the depot by the Common Council, Captain Bertsch and Lieutenant Henke, of the police, a committee of two from each of the five companies, and the Mayor of the city. They will remain this evening for Cincinnati, and then proceed to Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., and from there to Buffalo, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, and then home via the Lake Shore route.

Says a Princeton, N. J., telegram of yesterday: Class day at Princeton College was very interesting. It was announced that a fund of $5,000 had been raised for the Library.

The pressmen employed by the wholesale clothiers of Boston, numbering three hundred, struck for an increase of wages.

The flour and woolen mills of Josiah Dearborn, at Pittsfield, Me., New Hampshire, were burned Sunday. Loss $12,000; no insurance.

According to the report of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, the total value of the manufactures of that city for the year of 1869 amount to $119,119,09; of this clothing is over $11,000,003, furniture nearly $6,000,000, provisions $12,500,000, leather goods $4,000,000, liquors $15,000,000, and candles nearly $4,000,000. Liquors $15,000,000 are insured for $20,000.

During a wind and hail storm at McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, Sunday, half of the court house was blown off, and the new M. E. Church badly injured.

The strike of some of the laborers in the City Water Works, four miles from Providence, R. I., yesterday gave rise to alarming reports. The Mayor and Chief of Police proceeded to the scene, but no serious breaches of the peace had occurred.

The Red Stockings beat the Olympics at Washington, yesterday, 35 to 24. They play the Nationals to-day.

S. S. L'Hommedieu, of Cincinnati, yesterday resigned the Presidency of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, to take effect the first Monday of next month, the two-second anniversary of his first election to that place. At a meeting of the Board to-day Duval M'Laren was elected his successor. Mr. M'Laren will continue the duties of General Superintendent. Mr. L'Hommedieu sails for Europe in July.

The Council of Evansville, Ind., voted an election on the proposition to take three hundred thousand dollars stock in the Evansville and Indianapolis Straight Line Railroad, and to contract with W. F. Wier and the Holly Manufacturing Company to furnish the Holly Water Works for $10,000.

The game of base ball, at Troy, N. Y., between the White Stockings of Chicago and the Haymakers of Troy, based four innings, resulted in a victory for the former, 24 to 21.

Mitchell, Indiana, voted forty thousand dollars yesterday to the Rockport and Northern Central Railroad.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870.

THERE was a meeting of signers to the Independent Republican call yesterday, at which committees for preliminary organization were appointed and other business done having for its object the entire success of the movement. For numbers and strength the meeting was all that could be desired. Each step in the movement develops additional strength, and furnishes renewed evidence of complete success. The proceedings are reported in another column.

WE are glad to learn, as we do from a private source, that the House of Representatives will in all probability agree to the action of the Senate in striking the income tax from the tax law, so that it is quite likely that those who have paid their income tax this year have done it for the last time. The action of the Senate has elicited a general expression of approval, which the representatives of the people in the other end of the capitol cannot have failed to notice, evincing a strength of popular sentiment which they cannot afford to disregard. We are glad to learn that probably it will not be disregarded.

THE meeting in favor of Canadian independence, in Montreal on Saturday evening, was an important event, not the least significant feature of which is the declaration of the Hon. JOHN YOUNG, that the time had now come for Canada to sever her connection with Great Britain and become an independent nation; which declaration, we are assured, elicited great approbation from the people present. Mr. YOUNG is one of the foremost men among the Canadians; and we would rather think that he is acting in accordance with an understanding with the home government, than that his course is opposed to its wishes. Canadian independence is one of those questions which are described as being questions of time only. It certainly has a powerful advocate in Mr. YOUNG, who possibly perceives his opportunity in the willingness both of the Canadians and the British Government. First, independence, then annexation, as the present generation will see.

LAST fall it cost a nominee in one of the Conventions not less than $10,000 to secure a nomination. The emoluments of the office will enable him to make a good fortune still, besides corrupting future conventions. This is true of other offices. Now it is proposed to fix for all offices proper salaries, and let the rest go into the County Treasury for the benefit of tax payers. The amount which can be saved in this way is very considerable; but great as it probably would be, and heavy as the taxes are, the greatest gain will be in removing this chief source of corruption from our local politics. Of course such a reform will continue to be, as it heretofore has been, resisted by the Central Junta. Last winter they put their foot on the proposed reform in the Legislature. These excessive salaries constitute their working capital; take them away and the Junta must go into bankruptcy. They are fighting for their political life, therefore, and probably do really regard the Reformers as "whelps," and feel like "kicking" them into "outer darkness." But they won't.

HOW INSULTING it is to the Republicans of Allegheny to be told by a Central Committee which has been condemned by a direct vote of the party, that they have no right to make nominations except through them. This committee, under whose management the Republican majority in this county has dwindled down to almost nothing, set their machinery at work in the usual manner, counting confidently on cramming down the throats of the party anything they saw fit, as it has long been the practice. The masses of the party, choosing not to heed the summons, have called a convention of their own nearly two months earlier than the machine men will meet, whereupon the Central Power denounces the Republican masses as traitors, only using language more polite than the "Organ," which called them "whelps" whom it was going to "kick into outer darkness." The Convention will nominate a strong ticket composed entirely of Republicans, against whom not a word can be said. All that will remain for the Dictatorial Committee to decide on will be whether they will bolt or support the ticket. It matters but little which way they decide the question only so far as they as individual Republicans are concerned. It is the Republican party that is moving, and, if those composing the committee think proper to fall in, all well. If they do not, why, then it will be just as well for the party, but very bad for the bolters.

CO-OPERATION, as they call it, is making decided progress in Europe. A congress in its interest lately sat for four days in Manchester, at which elaborate reports were read, and many of the most important co-operative schemes actually tried were discussed in the light of experience, while others believed to be practicable were suggested. English co-operators expect much from American ideas and experiments. One speaker said: "America was likely to distinguish itself in co-operation as it did in most things." We are informed that in this country co-operation is expected to take the place and effect the objects of strikes. In England it has been fairly tried and found entirely successful in several places, and especially in Rochdale. In Denmark thirty-seven stores on the Rochdale system are in successful operation, and in Switzerland something of has been done in the same direction. In Austria two hundred and thirty-seven co-operative stores and sixteen productive associations, and in several of the German States the experiment in both these forms is being zealously tried. The Bishop of Manchester, who was unable to be present at the Congress, sent a letter in which he stated that he had reported to the German government in favor of co-operative farming as a means of improving the condition of the agricultural laborer. A good deal was said in the Congress on the subject of a great co-operative bank. The difficulty and hazard of the enterprise were freely admitted, and a letter from an experienced banker was read favorable to the scheme. In reference to the letter the very sensible remark was made that it came from too friendly a hand, and that the plan ought to be submitted to a hostile banker for his opinion of its feasibility.

These general statements may not be considered very satisfactory, but they may serve to excite curiosity on the subject and lead to inquiry. Among the reforms of the time, co-operation is well worthy of attention.

IN the present condition of the popular mind in Europe, the prospect of political stability depends very much upon the lives of the reigning sovereigns. Radicalism is strong everywhere, and there is hardly a kingdom in which Democratic tendencies of great energy are not decidedly developed. The conviction that the age of hereditary privilege has gone never to return, is so generally prevalent as to have seized even members of the aristocratic classes and to be a terror to timid monarchs and their sincere adherents. And even though the privileged orders may feel strong in their antiquity and in the recognition of a majority, disturbances and attempts at revolution are commonly anticipated as probable results of an occasion presented by a royal demise.

Anxiety sincerely felt, though not much talked about, is said just now to be caused by the state of health of some of the reigning sovereigns and by the age of others of them. Sickness and care have made havoc of the constitution of the Czar during the last two years. Three years ago his whole appearance gave promise of long life. At present his complexion is sallow, bilious, his cheeks are emaciated; his eyes are hollow and full of gloom, and the fears excited by these outward signs of failing health are confirmed by other circumstances. VICTOR EMANUEL is never well, and the character of the former attacks of illness from which he has suffered, suggests the probability of his sudden removal on very short warning. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S health is known to be very bad, and his age increases the apprehensions of those who dread the political troubles almost certain to follow his decease. The King of Prussia is old, and cannot be expected to retain his physical energies very much longer. When referring in this manner to European rulers, we may not forget the great age of his Holiness PIUS the Ninth. There is little reason to expect that the proclamation of his infallibility will prolong his life. "Great things will depend upon the election of his successor, and the selection can hardly fail to involve a long contest. And if such a contest should be contemporary with the success in France, or with the death of the King of Italy, there would necessarily result a very interesting condition of affairs in Western Europe. Thus when we look over the water we may discern all the elements of social and political convulsions as great and terrible as any of former times.

WHEN an unwelcome guest brings his trunks and settles himself for the season, one feels like kicking him out. What might be endured and even made agreeable temporarily, becomes quite another thing in the light of permanency. Anything that is a hardship should be got rid of as soon as possible. These common sayings point the reasons why the proposition to erect the Internal Revenue Bureau into a permanent Department, with new and extended powers, increased machinery and expense, will not receive the approval of the country. While they are entirely certain that the debt will last long enough, the people will not view with favor arrangements for carrying on the business of tax gathering as it is now prosecuted as though there was to be no diminution of the amount, lessening of expense or simplification of process. The proposition is likely to have about the same effect as the visit of the undertaker while the patient yet lives. The people hope for such a simplification of the mode of collecting the taxes, if not such a reduction of the taxes themselves, as will enable them to dispense with some part of the machinery and diminish the cost of running it. The proposition for a permanent Department is not in accordance with this view of the case, but quite the contrary. The addition to the Government of another Department, whose head shall be a Cabinet Minister, with subordinates in regular gradation, like the Treasury or War Department, means simply increased expense; and is decidedly suggestive, not only of the permanency of the debt itself, but of the reverse of a diminution of the articles to be taxed, and the simplifying and cheapening of the mode of collecting the revenue. It would be setting up a new, larger and more expensive establishment, when the reduction of the present one appears perfectly practicable and is generally expected. We are well aware that the increasing concerns of the country call for more machinery. The Interior Department was a necessity arising from the growth of the country. We should be sorry to be told that there exists reasons like this for the proposed new Department. The popular idea is that we are growing in the other direction—that the debt is not only growing less, but that the taxes and the expense of collecting it must diminish. The proposition for the new Department will, therefore, be viewed with suspicion and displeasure. We hope it will not carry.

DR. MCCOSH is again the subject of a newspaper item. Formerly his attitude towards the wine question was the burden of the statement; now it is alleged that he is soon to resign the presidency of Princeton College. The announcement so confidently made will, we believe, be read by the Trustees of the College and by Dr McCOSH himself with unmixed surprise, as his career at Princeton thus far has been a complete and most gratifying success.

Through the interest of the graduates and others in the prosperity of the institution believed to be assured by the reputation and talents of the President, abundant funds have been furnished for the erection of the new buildings required, and the accession of students has been greater than ever before in the history of the college. It is besides well known that Dr. MCCOSH makes no secret of his entire satisfaction with his American position and prospects. Nor has any President ever been more popular with the students. Perhaps the report of Dr. MCCOSH's withdrawal originated in the impression entertained by many that it is impossible for an Englishman or Scotchman to succeed in a place of authority in this country. Bringing with them the notions of dignity and command cherished by aristocratic institutions, they are seldom able to accommodate themselves to the sentiments and manners of a republican society. American equality proves a stumbling block in the way of their prosperity. In the days immediately succeeding the Revolution Dr. NESBIT, who came from Montrose to take charge of Dickinson College in this State, was made unhappy by the absence of people to whom he could look up, and upon whom he could look down, and his experience has been essentially the experience of others. Dr WITHERSPOON, who as President administered the affairs of Princeton College so many years, came over in colonial times while George the Third was King in New Jersey, and when colonial manners were a studious imitation of manners in the mother country. He took the side of the patriots in the war of liberation, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Even the minister of the Kirk who becomes a pastor in this country soon finds that he must lay aside some of the notions of absolute authority in which he has been trained at home. And yet, after all, the American pastor wields as much influence as the pastor in Scotland, without encroaching upon the self-respect of his flock. GOLDWIN SMITH, the Oxford Professor who has become a professor in Cornell University, ought to be popular among us. In his letter, published a few days ago, he "frankly avows his preference for American equality over English exclusiveness and plutocracy." But he, like Dr. MCCOSH, has always been a Liberal—and the Liberals are yearly growing more numerous in Great Britain; democratic ideas are daily making fresh conquests and leveling society more and more. Hence unless reaction shall take place, the time must before long come when on both sides of the Atlantic college government and church government, whatever may be their mode, will be administered in the same spirit.

A PROMINENT Kentucky Democrat has just given utterance to the following: "My friends, I never was for 'biting my own nose off for spite,' and I think this refusing negro testimony in the State courts, when you cannot get it to them in the Federal, is very much that sort of wisdom. But let us rise above that of expediency. Is it right? Suppose some villain goes to your house and murders you or some of your family; no white witness present, but there are some negroes who witness the murder; should the murderer escape? I think not. Again, a number of negroes are together; a white scoundrel comes up and steals some or makes free to escape unwhipt of justice? Both justice and humanity require that he should not." This shows that even stolid, stubborn, old Kentucky is not beyond the reach of hope.

HOT weather is the rule everywhere now. Sunday was probably the hottest. During the three previous days the heat grew in intensity. That hot Sunday should be in order, that there should be a run on the soda water fountains, that everybody should be thinking of going to try and find out what the wild waves are saying, is only to narrate that which is the normal mental condition of those who have any mental condition to cogitate with:

Place.	Degs.	Place.	Degs.
Fort Hastings	56	Savannah	89
Halifax	66	Augusta	81
Portland	82	Oswego	82
Boston	80	Buffalo	89
New York	86	Pittsburgh	74
Philadelphia	83	Chicago	84
Wilmington	85	Louisville	86
Washington	80	Mobile	82
Fort Monroe	80	New Orleans	81
Richmond	80	Memphis	83
Charleston	84	Havana	83

THERE is a society for the suppression of crime in London—why should we not have one here? This society has seized 1851 lotteries, 131,780 obscene prints, 16,912 obscene books, and 17,000 sheets of obscene songs. What band of men will do equal service against the overstocked market of business in New York? The Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals needs a yoke-fellow.—*The New York Standard.*

Here "a society for the suppression of crime" is so much needed that the people are going to commence the work of reforming the principal source of crime—the Country Commissioner's office. To do this they propose to turn out of power the ring that has for years run this office in their interest to the great injury of the community.

IT now appears highly probable that the Canada Southern railroad will be completed at an early day. The "Kanucks" are thoroughly aroused to the importance of having more railroad communication with the United States.

THE question: "Was Charles Dickens a Christian?" has been varied thus: "Who is competent to decide?" See what is said about casting the first stone, &c; "and when found make a note."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Harvard College has just came into a legacy of $50,000, left by John Minot, who died some years ago.

There are 87,225 members of the temperance organization in the United States, exclusive of the Father Matthew societies.

The New York Anti-Gambling Society is charged with having been nourished into existence by blackmailing. Its conductors are said to have realized $87,000.

Seventy-two thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-three cents is the amount said to have been stolen from the Mechanics' Bank of Louisville, Kentucky. The bank will pay every dollar of the deposits.

The Maine fishermen deny the right of the State to restrict the use of the coast fisheries, which they claim are solely within the jurisdiction of Congress.

The Northern States consumed 1,000,000 bales of the cotton crop of 1869.

One of the crew of the George B. Upton furnishes the following information relative to that vessel's late Cuban expedition: "We left ashore 10,560 pounds of powder, 3,000 rifles, 250 Enfields and 300 Remingtons, besides 250,000 cartridges for Spencers and Remingtons, 100,000 charges for Enfields, 600 machetes, 4,000 pounds of sulphur, 1,000,000 caps, 75 boxes with clothing, 40 with shoes, 25 with straps, &c. We left besides a complete printing apparatus. As we were heaving up anchor, all hands came to the leach and gave us three cheers." The Spaniards claim to have captured all these.

The Californians wants the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which now runs a monthly line to China and Japan, at a yearly subsidy of $500,000, to run a semi-monthly line, and a bill has been offered in the Senate to increase the subsidy to $1,000,000.

It is said a sacred organization opposed to the new Constitution, has been formed in many of the Western and Southern counties of Illinois. They have signs and pass-words and nightly meetings.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago branch of the Evangelical Alliance, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we form the Chicago branch of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, in co-operative union with other branches of the alliance, we have no intention or desire to give rise to a new denomination, but we seek to effect the amalgamation of churches, except in the way of facilitating personal Christian intercourse and a mutual good understanding; nor to interfere in any way whatever with the internal affairs of the various denominations; but simply to bring individual Christians into closer fellowship and co-operation, on the basis of the spiritual union which already exists in the mind of God between the members of this body in all ages and countries.

That blind and inconsiderate fury which prompts many of our frontier attacks upon the Indians, is well illustrated by a significant paragraph in a letter received in Washington from Fort Fetterman, in which it was declared that the Indians "were now satisfied that they were attacked through mistake for crimes committed by others." It is well to keep such splendors in mind before hastily judging of the merits of outrages, and reprisals for those causes frequently appear to be exceedingly occult.

THE French Minister of Agriculture, M. Louvets, in answer to a question, informed the Corps Legislatif that notwithstanding the drought in France, the government had satisfactory reports of the crops, and that no precaution or provision had been neglected to guard against famine. From this Napoleon is a wise man in thus closely looking to the subsistence of his people.

PERSONAL.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, created a decided impression by his late speech at the Ecumenical Council.

A Philadelphia photographer is struggling along under the name of Gutekunsuackerdeckerofferson.

Lee Pollock wants to receive $11,000 of life insurance upon the life of his son who is said to have been drowned near Louisville, Ky., a few nights since, by falling off a steamboat. The young man had only insured the day prior to his reported death.

John Lothrop Motley will resign the mission to England if not relieved shortly.

Jeff. Davis denies he is writing a novel, and wants to know who is the author of the rumor.

A New York music dealer named Froth committed suicide on Friday evening last by jumping from the fourth story of his residence on Third avenue.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton is not sixty-five as the San Francisco *Figaro* alleges, but hale, hearty, forty.

One of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812 has just died near that city. His name was Philip D. Krob.

There is some talk of a Dickens memorial volume in London. Its contents will be made up of his personal habits and most striking characteristics; illustrations of his home, and a selection from his letters for French, English and American newspapers on the announcement of his death.

Dave Wamtold, the minstrel, is worth $75,000 in currency, besides a handsome cluster diamond pin.

OHIO NEWS.

An Ohio girl has saved six hundred dollars by making cornhusk door mats, at ten cents each.

New Philadelphia is looming up as a salt manufacturing point. There are three companies engaged in the business, one of which makes seventy barrels a day.

John Gallagher left Athens township, Harrison county, about the 22d of February last with between two and three thousand dollars in his possession, and has never been heard of by his friends since.

Two Sisters of Charity have just established a new charitable institution at Cleveland—a home for aged indigent persons. It is open for all sects.

Mr. Thomas Jones, a hale and hearty young man of eighty-one, was present at the reunion of veterans at Zanesville on July 4th, 1869, and was accompanied by his wife of twenty-seven and daughter of five years.

Frederick Shoemaker was run over by a wagon loaded with bricks, in Cleveland on Friday, and died in a few minutes.

Two boys, Frank Metzler, aged nine, and Jacob Wellner, aged thirteen, were drowned in the Muskingum river at Perrysburg on Friday, while bathing.

Isaac Obee was run over by a railway train in Toledo last Friday, and killed.

A German who was excavating for a cistern in Sandusky, found it necessary to blast a rock. He did this without giving George a call and a piece of wedge-shaped stone fell upon the head of a woman who was cutting lettuce in the back yard below, killing her instantly.

A vein of copper ore, from six to twelve inches thick, has been discovered on the farm of Dr. Edgell, at South Point, Lawrence county. It will assay two ounces to the pound.

The General Synod of both the Eastern and Western branches of the Lutheran Church will be held at Day'on in October next.

The annual commencement of Ohio Wesleyan Female College takes place at Delaware June 29th and 30th.

Two thousand acres of broom corn will be raised in the vicinity of Circleville this season.

Mary Tanner, of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, makes twelve pounds of butter per week, from one cow.

The Marietta *Register* is responsible for this story: "There is a currant bush thriving finely in the fork of a black walnut tree, about twelve feet from the ground, on the bank of the Muskingum, opposite the premises of Benj. P. Putnam, Harmar. It has nearly a half bushel number of years, and bears currants annually, having its regular crop this year.

Wm. Goodhue, of Pease township, Belmont county, was killed on Saturday last by falling from the second story of his new mill, and striking his head on a stone. Mr. Goodhue was seventy eight years of age; was running the mill, and having cut off a large slab was using an ax to split it into stove wood, when the bar slipped throwing him off his balance, and he fell head foremost into the mill.

On Monday, at Ravenna, a Mrs. Anna Lee was fatally injured by being thrown from a buggy.

The Steubenville *Herald* says: The new rolling mill has been located at Mingo, a short distance below the city. The company have been engaged in sinking a coal shaft, but have not as yet reached a coal vein of satisfactory thickness, but it is confidently expected as the tearing progresses from the river.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, a native of Maryland, lives two miles southwest of Cedarville. She is one hundred and three years old, having grandchildren married, and have children eight years of age. She has been confined to bed for about two years, and is a living curiosity, her hair, which, a few years ago, was quite gray, being now black—its original color. See has been a resident of Greene county over half a century.

Carrie, a little daughter of William Allen, of Ravenna, was poisoned on Thursday last by chloride of zinc, which she found in a vial while playing, and died in a few hours.

Wesley Pharis was caught in the machinery of the Globe Iron Works, Cincinnati, on Dole, in Portage county, last week, and killed instantly.

The Wyandot *Union* says: There resides in Eden township, this county, a gentleman by the name of Jacob Hobiltzer, who is the father of twenty-six children. He emigrated to this country from Switzerland, and settled here about twenty-two years ago. He has been married three times, and had by his first wife four children and by each of his last wives eleven. There were twelve boys and fourteen girls. There are seven boys and seven girls living. The old man is quite sixty-one years old, and is hale and hearty. The youngest child is only two years old.

Mr. Jacob Thompson, a farmer residing near Branch Hill, Clermont county, met, recently, with a singular accident. He was engaged in plowing in a field, when the plow suddenly passed through a hornet's nest, and the insects swarming about the horse, tormented him to such an extent that he broke off on a swift run. The plow being very sharp struck him in the leg, injuring him so badly that his death was deemed necessary. Mr. Thompson, therefore, in company with his neighbor, went out to get a gun, and while the latter was thus engaged in position, the friend who held the piece accidentally discharged it, the load taking effect in Mr. Thompson's body. Assistance was immediately procured, and the unfortunate man was taken to his house, where, at last accounts, he was lying in a critical condition.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Wheeling schools closed for the summer vacation on Thursday.

The Morgantown *Post*, says: One day last week the men engaged moving a large pile of timber upon the "Big Survey," found at the bottom a quantity of snow—white and pure; the position of the lumber having formed a complete protection to it from the warm sun and melting atmosphere.

Prof. W. R. White has resigned the Principalship of the branch Normal School at Fairmont, and will remove West.

On Sunday evening last, while Mr. John Brownlee and family were returning from church at Valley Grove, Ohio county, the seat on which the three children were sitting turned over, throwing the occupants to the ground. Willie, aged three years, was so seriously injured that he died next evening. The others were considerably hurt, but will recover.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway.

Great Interest Exhibited Along the Rival Routes Through Ohio —The Butler Branch Road—The Bedford and Bridgeport Project—Other Items of Interest.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN ROAD.

The various towns along the routes proposed for our new outlet to the West, the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway, are working like beavers to secure success. Meetings in this interest are held nearly every day in different points, and subscriptions are being received rapidly. A meeting was held at Salem, Saturday evening, at which reliable information was furnished by the great corporations interested in the undertaking. To-day we understand a meeting is to be held at Canfield. Business prosperity seems to no land to be in the path of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh gang. Nothing but a miserly, stingy, short-sighted, stupid policy on the part of our own people can defeat our railroad project at home. For want of a little energy and liberality, Canfield has been a dull, fogy place for the last forty years, when she might have been the first watering place in the United States. Today we understand a Mr. Allaman, of Canfield can secure by the subscription of fifteen thousand dollars, the right of way for the Bridgeport Railroad. See the advantages! We must only obtain simple railroad facilities, which in these days will be forced through any town without which no community in this age can prosper, but we obtain direct connections with both the Pittsburgh Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, thereby giving us an air line route to Baltimore, the best market in the country, and a choice of markets. A large increase in the number of visitors to our springs will at once follow, and we shall at once take our proper rank as one of the first watering places in the country. With them all of the advantages already enumerated, as soon as our road is constructed, we will have no less than four lines of railroad, and a city of large furnaces erected in the vicinity of Bedford, from whence the iron ore is transported, from which the highest degree of business prosperity must necessarily ensue. Thus it will be seen that the location of the road will be largely benefitted. Every farmer in the county will find a ready market for the best of the best markets in the whole country. Our mechanics will find themselves supplied with an abundance of work, and the prospects look to us as if we could not be otherwise than prosperous. The proprietors of our Springs will find their property largely increased in value and the whole country will be found more thickly settled in a single year. Every property holder in the community will find his property largely increased in value, while failroad will bring him fuel, lumber, groceries, &c., at greatly reduced rates. Every one will have equal rights and advantages, which every child can enumerate, will increase to us the construction of our railroad. With such prospects before us we feel assured that our people will come forward at once and subscribe liberally for the stock, to enable us to have the cars running into Bedford within the next year.

THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.

[From the Bedford Inquirer.]

Now is the time to build our railroad. It will not do to delay. A few days of active work on the part of the parties appointed to solicit subscriptions, and a reasonable degree of liberality on the part of our citizens will secure the construction of our road. On the 1st day of the present month the commissioners open the books in compliance with the law. As soon as the requirements of the law have been filled, it is the intention to organize and go to work. All we want from our citizens is a reasonable show of liberality to insure the prompt construction of our road. If we raise fifty thousand dollars of local subscription, we have the faith and confidence that we can secure the seventy-five thousand abroad, which will enable us to go to work at once to finish the road within a year. Fairly five hundred dollars have already been subscribed and perhaps more. Only fifteen thousand dollars are needed to insure the work. If our citizens have as yet given nothing, and many more have given but a small sum, and men would do well to double their former subscriptions in order to secure the speedy completion of the road. Our business men and property owners should come forward at once and subscribe the required amount within the next few days. Each individual in the community is vitally interested in the prompt construction of the road. Now is the time to strike. Delay is dangerous, and may be fatal. Business prosperity seems to no land to be in the path of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh gang. Nothing but a miserly, stingy, short-sighted, stupid policy on the part of our own people can defeat our railroad project at home. For want of a little energy and liberality, Canfield has been a dull, fogy place for the last forty years, when she might have been the first watering place in the United States. To-day we understand a Mr. Allaman, of Canfield can secure by the subscription of fifteen thousand dollars, the right of way for the Bridgeport Railroad. See the advantages! We must only obtain simple railroad facilities, which in these days will be forced through any town without which no community in this age can prosper, but we obtain direct connections with both the Pittsburgh Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, thereby giving us an air line route to Baltimore, the best market in the country, and a choice of markets. A large increase in the number of visitors to our springs will at once follow, and we shall at once take our proper rank as one of the first watering places in the country. With them all of the advantages already enumerated, as soon as our road is constructed, we will have no less than four lines of railroad, and a city of large furnaces erected in the vicinity of Bedford, from whence the iron ore is transported, from which the highest degree of business prosperity must necessarily ensue. Thus it will be seen that the location of the road will be largely benefitted. Every farmer in the county will find a ready market for the best of the best markets in the whole country. Our mechanics will find themselves supplied with an abundance of work, and the prospects look to us as if we could not be otherwise than prosperous. The proprietors of our Springs will find their property largely increased in value and the whole country will be found more thickly settled in a single year. Every property holder in the community will find his property largely increased in value, while railroad will bring him fuel, lumber, groceries, &c., at greatly reduced rates. Every one will have equal rights and advantages, which every child can enumerate, will increase to us the construction of our railroad. With such prospects before us we feel assured that our people will come forward at once and subscribe liberally for the stock, to enable us to have the cars running into Bedford within the next year.

THE BUTLER BRANCH.

The Butler *Eagle* says It has been intimated that a casual inspection has been made of a route from here to the coal lands in the North part of this county, with a view of extending the "Butler branch" of the Western Pennsylvania road from this place North. We trust this may be so. Time will soon develope the designs of the company. We are glad to know that the track is being laid on the road between Freeport and this place. It is now confidently expected it will be completed to this place before January, 1871.

There has been a corps of engineers making an investigation of a route in the interest of the Connellsville road, in the southwest corner of our country. Our people in this section are alive to the importance of this enterprise. We wish them success. They have a fine agricultural section that would be greatly benefited by the road. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a corps in not far from the rivals. All right! Opposition is the life of trade, and if we get a railroad, we care little whose money builds it.

THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.

[From the Bedford Inquirer.]

Now is the time to build our railroad. It will not do to delay. A few days of active work on the part of the parties appointed to solicit subscriptions, and a reasonable degree of liberality on the part of our citizens will secure the construction of our road. On the 1st day of the present month the commissioners open the books in compliance with the law. As soon as the requirements of the law have been filled, it is the intention to organize and go to work. All we want from our citizens is a reasonable show of liberality to insure the prompt construction of our road. If we raise fifty thousand dollars of local subscription, we have the faith and confidence that we can secure the seventy-five thousand abroad, which will enable us to go to work at once to finish the road within a year. Fairly five hundred dollars have already been subscribed and perhaps more. Only fifteen thousand dollars are needed to insure the work. If our citizens have as yet given nothing, and many more have given but a small sum, and men would do well to double their former subscriptions in order to secure the speedy completion of the road. Our business men and property owners should come forward at once and subscribe the required amount within the next few days. Each individual in the community is vitally interested in the prompt construction of the road. Now is the time to strike. Delay is dangerous, and may be fatal. Business prosperity seems to no land to be in the path of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh gang. Nothing but a miserly, stingy, short-sighted, stupid policy on the part of our own people can defeat our railroad project at home. For want of a little energy and liberality, Canfield has been a dull, fogy place for the last forty years, when she might have been the first watering place in the United States. To-day we understand a Mr. Allaman, of Canfield can secure by the subscription of fifteen thousand dollars, the right of way for the Bridgeport Railroad. See the advantages! We must only obtain simple railroad facilities, which in these days will be forced through any town without which no community in this age can prosper, but we obtain direct connections with both the Pittsburgh Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, thereby giving us an air line route to Baltimore, the best market in the country, and a choice of markets. A large increase in the number of visitors to our springs will at once follow, and we shall at once take our proper rank as one of the first watering places in the country. With them all of the advantages already enumerated, as soon as our road is constructed, we will have no less than four lines of railroad, and a city of large furnaces erected in the vicinity of Bedford, from whence the iron ore is transported, from which the highest degree of business prosperity must necessarily ensue. Thus it will be seen that the location of the road will be largely benefitted. Every farmer in the county will find a ready market for the best of the best markets in the whole country. Our mechanics will find themselves supplied with an abundance of work, and the prospects look to us as if we could not be otherwise than prosperous. The proprietors of our Springs will find their property largely increased in value and the whole country will be found more thickly settled in a single year. Every property holder in the community will find his property largely increased in value, while railroad will bring him fuel, lumber, groceries, &c., at greatly reduced rates. Every one will have equal rights and advantages, which every child can enumerate, will increase to us the construction of our railroad. With such prospects before us we feel assured that our people will come forward at once and subscribe liberally for the stock, to enable us to have the cars running into Bedford within the next year.

TAX AND TARIFF.

Prospect of the House Bill.

[From Washington Correspondence Journal of Commerce, Free Trade.]

There is not now the enthusiasm either in the Senate and House, for the passage of the tariff and tax bills that there was a few days ago. It appears that there is a feeling of disgust at the action of the Finance Committee, engendered by a combination of circumstances. In the tax bill the committee struck out of the House bill a large part of the income tax, which is the most easily collected, and which does not involve the expense incident to other collections. In the tobacco special taxes, some of the parts stricken out were when say fabacco was a free trade, while some very good amendments were made all through the tax bill. Averaging the amendments, oppressions and benefits, the views of those interested and those whose only aim is for the benefit of the country, there appears to be a great deal of dissatisfaction at the Senate bill and a preference for the House bill. As regards the tariff the Senate committee seems to have studied, while making several good amendments, in the main to make the bill peculiarly ridiculous. It is argued that a Democratic caucus would not dare to "go back" on the stump, than the very funny attempt of the finance committee to disgust the ladies by increasing the duty on corsets, crinoline and hair pins 150 and 500 per cent. As for Bessemer steel, there is no room for further debate on the subject. Mr. Morrell has fixed that question beyond dispute. Each Senatorial ear has been interpreted to his bill. Nothing but a new Democratic caucus can change votes. If the tariff bill passes the duty on Bessemer steel will be increased.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. George P. Marsh's book entitled *Man and Nature; or, Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action*, has been translated into Italian. The author revised the work, omitting the passages of exclusively American interest and making the additions rendered necessary by the progress of the subject. He has also added notes. The work is warmly praised by the Italian critics, one of whom says: "Mr. Marsh has given us a book which seems written expressly by an Italian for Italians."

The Grant Life Policy Report.

[From the N. Y. Commercial.]

The whole affair originated with one of the agents of the Life Insurance Company, who thought it would be a sharp trick to get the friends of General Grant to contribute to a policy on his life. The job was put up as an advertising dodge. It has proved a great success. The solicitations for subscriptions were made by the agents of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. No one connected with General Grant, either officially or otherwise, has had anything to do with this business. The whole thing was managed by men connected with the Insurance Company, and it was only when the true friends of General Grant were approached that the affair collapsed. The meanest part of the whole affair is the conduct of Henry Ward Beecher, who, when urged to use his influence with the Equitable Insurance Company, who, when interrogated on the subject, have promised and left the impression on the mind of the interrogator that there was "something in it."

The proposition to bring New Mexico into the Union as a State the country can afford to see defeated. The scheme is the concoction of a small knot of politicians, who hope to be the State and thus to place the power for ever questioned, in all probability they are adventurers, the refuse of the Eastern States which has drifted westward. New Mexico has a population of less than one hundred thousand, to a large extent made up of nomadic Indians, Mexican half-breeds, and degenerate Spaniards. There is a small sprinkling of Americans. The prevailing language is Spanish, somewhat corrupted. The social status of the people may be inferred from the fact that in 1866 in a population of 83,316, there were 57,233 who could neither read nor write. This consummate folly is seriously disposed to invest with the prerogatives of a State. The outlook is not promising.

SENATOR JOHNSON, of Virginia, specially interested himself in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Akerman, who he declares is the best selection that General Grant could have made in the South. Mr. Akerman will not bring his family to Washington before fall.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., June 18, 1870.

The expedition which is to bring about the subjugation of the Red River region, is now making its way up towards the North Pole, and if nothing happens not now dreamed of, they will probably reach Red river about the time specified in one of my former letters—1880. After exerting themselves to their utmost they have, after six weeks labor, transported about 1,800 men to Fort Williams, and I have about concluded that although Col. Boulton, who is very fond of his own head, will be promoted to officer for some portions of the world, he is not the man to subdue Riel and his half-breeds, and before he reaches Red river he will find out that one head is not enough to take in and pemmican, and at none whenever night overtakes them, are not easily subdued.

An interpreter has just returned to the Sault, and reports that Fort William two chiefs came down from Raining Lake with that they had heard that there was an expedition coming up to fight the people in the woods, and they had come to ascertain the truth of the matter, and after receiving a full explanation of affairs they left, remarking that the expedition would not be able to get much farther than Rainy Lake. It is said that Riel has his scouts and pickets down as far as the Lake of the Woods, and that he is feasting on the flesh of the chiefs at Rainy Lake, which is the headquarters of most all the Indians in that upper country between Fort Williams and Fort Garry. As Alexander Dumas would call them, also within my knowledge that he expressed to Leigh Hunt a personality his regret at the Skimmings mistake.

EDMUND OLLIER.

South Kensington, June 17.

DICKENS AS AN EDITOR.

The following account of Mr. Dickens's personal participation in the management of *All the Year Round* will be read by many with surprise:

"The periodical which he conducted with so much success, was, by reason of the qualities we have mentioned, a far greater work in reality than the world supposed. Although his intimate friend and partner, Mr. W. H. Wills, filled the post of acting editor until twelve or fifteen months before the latter's death, the position he occupied, by reason of his character, designing and superintending the entire work, was equivalent to that of editor-in-chief. We believe we are correct in stating that every article in *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* passed under the conductor's eye, and that every proof was read by him and corrected by him. It was at one time the fashion to say that 'Household Words' was Dickens' meant little more than a sleeping partnership—as it dickens could have been a sleeping partner to shy underking anything in the sun, but those behind the scenes know better. Those readers of Mr. Forster's life may assure themselves that every word in it was up to this date read before publication by the great author whose name it bears. At this moment the particulars for next number, in the rough, lie on the desk before us, and it is impossible to mistake, hang by the side of the empty office desk; and the unflagging late out at night, when the Post Office regulations displayed in the most striking manner just seven days before his death."

DICKENS AS AN ACTOR.

Of Mr. Dickens's connection with the actor's drama as an amateur, the same writer tells us: "Every Man in His Humor' was played at Miss Kelley's Theatre, now the Royal Soho, with Mr. Charles Dickens as Captain Bobadil; Mr. Mark Lemon as Kitely; Mr. John Leech as Master Matthew; Mr. Tyrone Power as Brainworm; Mr. Frank Stone as Downright; Mr. Douglas Jerrold as Master Stephen; Mr. Frederick Dickens as Edward Knowell; Mr. Augustus Tomlinson as Cash and Mr. Dudley Costello as Downright. All died, Mr. John Forster, Mr. Charles Shirehew, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, and Mr. Evans are the sole survivors of the men of letters people who witnessed the amateur performances in town's talk then; and now that the life and soul of the enterprise—the man of business, stage manager, and the ruling spirit—is gone, may well ask, when shall we see such a combination of talent as indeed again? Charles Dickens was eminently dramatic in his genius and his tastes.

Some of his dearest and closest friends were actors and from the time of Mr. Macready to that of Mr. Fechter, his private theatricals included many of the chief lights of the British stage. As an amateur actor he himself was unsurpassable. Those who remember the performances on behalf of the Guild of Literature and Art; those given privately at Tavistock House about a dozen years ago; and those held on behalf of the Douglas Jerrold Memorial Fund, know that the dramatic readings which took the world by storm of late years were the ripened fruit of a long and intense admiration for the histrionic art."

THE LATE MR. DICKENS.

The Dickens Family—Mrs. Dickens Before the Separation—Dickens as an Editor and Actor, etc.

[From the New York Times.]

THE DICKENS FAMILY.

Some years ago I was favored with a little card which I shall now keep as a relic, on which Mr. Dickens wrote his very peculiar autograph, and admission to two well-placed side-front chairs at a course of his readings at the Hanover Square Rooms. Near me sat his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, who, ever since his separation from his wife, has been the head of his family, and

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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Central Railroad of Iowa. at 95.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 27, 1870.

For the information of the holders of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania issued under act of June 11, 1840, we publish the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 22d inst., from which it appears that on such of the State loan maturing on the 1st of July next as may be presented for redemption the interest will be continued at five per cent, per annum in gold:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Legislature has changed the law on this subject since the action of this Board on the 20th of October last, (and the circular thereupon issued of November 1st, last,) that therefore the action of the Board at said meeting as authorizes notice to be given that the interest would cease after July 1st, 1870, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that notice be now given pursuant to existing law, that said loan of June 11, 1840, is only reimbursable at any time after July 1, 1870, at the option of the State, and the Treasurer is directed to pay the principal when demanded, in currency, and if not demanded, to pay the interest in gold as it accrues."

The State loan maturing on the 1st of July is for a million and a quarter of dollars, bears 6 per cent. interest, and is payable semi-annually, in February and August. On the 1st of July there will, therefore, be but five months' interest to be provided for. As the State authorities now give notice that they will pay the principal in paper money only, at the present time, but will continue the interest payments in gold, it is probable little, if any, of the principal or interest will be applied for on the first of July, holders finding it to their interest to retain the bonds and collect the interest at the regular semi-annual periods, August and February. The action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund relative to the payment of liabilities on contracts prior to 1862 is directed by the following act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1870, as follows:

Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States has recently made sundry decisions on the question of interest and legal tender; therefore, be it enacted that the State Treasurer, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, is hereby authorized in his collections and payments to conform to the decisions by said Court, or such other decisions as may from time to time be made, anything in any act of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

—The Commissioners make a distinction between the payment of interest and principal—the former in gold and the latter in paper—for the reason that the interest is a debt due at the semi annual periods named, but that the principal, being due July 1, 1870, is not payable at the option of the Commonwealth; and in the exercise of that option, as the authorities have the right to do, gold payment of principal is deferred. There is good reason to believe that the next August interest, on so much of the new debt as was created before 1862, will be paid in gold. There is now outstanding the interest bearing debt, something over five millions of dollars, included in which is the 6 per cent. war loan for about half the amount. This is payable on the $2,150,000, on which interest is payable in gold on the 1st of July. The two cover a total of principal of $7,150,000, and require at present gold disbursement of gold in payment of interest of something over $183,000.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117½	117½	117¾
U. S. Bonds '82	114½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds '64	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113	112¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113	112¾
10-40s	107¾	107½	107½
Gold	111½	111½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110¾
U. S. 10-40s	107½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92½
Currency Pacifics	113

—The Wall street markets for railroad stocks were materially depressed to-day. The 10:30 A. M. prices were: N. Y. C., 98½; Erie, 21½; Reading, 107; Northwestern, 82½@83; R. I., 116¾; St. Paul, 66@80¾, and O. and M., 37¼. The whole market at this call was weak and favoring a decline.

At 12:30 New York Central was quoted at 98¼; Reading, 106¾; Erie, 23½; Lake Shore, 98½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 109; Northwestern, 83@83¾; Rock Island, 116; St. Paul, 66¾@80½; Wabash, 66¾@73; Fort Wayne, 95½; Ohio and Mississippi, 37¼; Hartford and Erie, 9¾.

At 1:30 there was considerable of a break. The cliques were jamming prices down to get stock out of the hands of weak holders. New York Central 98¼; Erie 23; Reading 106¾; Lake Shore 98¾; Northwestern 82¾ and 83¾; St. Paul 65¾ and 80¾; Ohio and Mississippi 36¾. The 1:30 quotations show a further decline. New York Central 98¼; Erie 22¾; Reading 106¾; Lake Shore 98¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 109¼; Northwestern 82¾ and 83, Rock Island 116, St. Paul 65¾ and 80¾; Fort Wayne 93, Ohio and Mississippi 36¾, and Hartford and Erie 9¾.

The decline continued at the 2:30 call. New York Central 197¼, Erie 22¾, Reading 106¾, Lake Shore 98¾, Northwestern 82¾ and 83¾, St. Paul 65 and 80 and Ohio and Mississippi 35½.

There was a slight recovery at 3:30 in some stocks. New York Central 197¾, Erie 22¾, Reading 106¾, Lake Shore 98¾, Northwestern 82¾ and 83¾, Rock Island 116¾, St. Paul 65 and 80¾ and Ohio and Mississippi 35¾.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 27, 1870.

BUSINESS—The extreme hot weather has put a check to trade generally, besides the near approach of the holidays has not been without its effect on trade—buyers being disposed to take a holiday, merely to supply their current wants. In regard to breadstuffs the New York *Shipping List* has the following: 'The decline in wheat and flour following the subsidence of the French demand was nearly recovered on Wednesday and Thursday, the principal element of strength in the market being the continued unfavorable advices from Europe regarding the crops. Yesterday however, there was another relapse. The cable advices, though meagre, leave little room to doubt that the French wheat crop is hopelessly short, or that the German and English crops have not suffered severely from drouth. The shortness of last week's receipts at this general or very copious, as the cable reports that the effects of the extraordinary heat are still felt in France, while the water in the Seine is so low that grass is growing at the foot of the quay walls. The reports in connection with the small advices, which appear equally gloomy, have created the impression in the mind of sellers that a renewed active export demand will ere long be experienced. It is difficult to reconcile the dull reports in the English and French markets with the unfavorable reports. What may be the result of the European harvests it is of course too early to foretell, but, in the mean while, it would be the part wisdom for American operators to emulate the example of the English and 'look before you leap,' until it is ascertained beyond a doubt that there has been a partial failure of the crops on the other side of the Atlantic.'

The following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market has undergone no change as relates prices or demand. The sales were to supply the wants of the local trade only, the following: Soda ash—Sales of round lots at 10 to 20 casks, common 4@5 cent., 5½@5½; refined, 5½@6 cent., 6½@7. Sales of small lots were made at the usual advance. Potash 7@7½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts continue limited; since our last 15 bbls were received. The nominal rate for Ohio is $2 ₩ bbl; Virginia $2.50@3 ₩ barrel.

BEANS—The market was dull, the supply exceeds the demand; prices weak and unsettled; we note small sales at $1 90@1 75 ₩ bushel.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 29c ₩ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₩ lb; No. 3, 6c; common oatmeal A and B, ¼ barrel, 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BUTTER—The market was very dull, although no lower prices ruling than for the same. The stock is ample, being abundant for all ordinary purposes. Good to prime roll in good condition at 16@18c ₩ lb; fancy lots nicely put up at 18@19c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was very dull, most descriptions being a drug. There is so much new fruit for sale that old stock is not wanted to any extent. We quote nominally as the following: Apples $4@5½; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9; pared 10@16c. Blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted cherries 25@26c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The market is dull, with a limited demand for home use; sales were reported at 13@20c ₩ doz.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 9½c; No. 1 rosin 6½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 4-lb cans, $1 75 ₩ dozen; 10-lb cans $1 25; 1 ₩ cans, $1 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—The market is very firm, previous prices being steadily maintained. We can report sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@95c ₩ doz., and by retail at the usual advance.

CHEESE—Market dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Prices are very unsettled. Since our last 210 boxes were among the receipts. Sales were reported at 12½@13c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₩ doz $2 25; do 3-hoop ₩ doz $2 75; No. 3 tubs ₩ doz $7 50; No. 2 tubs ₩ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₩ doz $2 75.

FURS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @10c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₩ barrel.

EYE FLOUR—The market was fair. Prices advanced a shade. The mills report sales at $5 20 ₩ barrel.

FLOUR—The market remains steady with a good trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts since our last were 1,600 barrels. The mill prices were: *** Green band in bbls $8; in sacks $7 70; ** double extra $7 30@7 50; in bbls $7 in sacks $6 75; family $9 00 in bbls and $6 30 in sacks; red wheat flour $6 25; in bbls and $5 75 in sacks. White wheat mills extra $5 60 and $5 30 in sacks. We can report sales of flour from store to-day. Good standard brands, $6 00@6 50. One dealers quotes the market still advancing. Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; the choice winter wheat flour, $8 50@6 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are quoted at $6 50@7 00 ₩ barrel in bbls, with 25c@50c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 25@6 50@7 in bbls, with 25@50c off in sacks.

FEATHERS—The supply of old every is pretty well exausted. The demand however was light. New crop beginning to come in and prices ruling low. We quote nominally at $1@4 25 ₩ bbl with a declining tendency.

GRAIN—The receipts were quite moderate for the season, but were in excess of the demand. Sales of prime white corn, shelled, at 85@86c ₩ bushel.

CORN MEAL—But little doing in corn meal, the demand being limited and the trade light. Small sales made at 80@85c ₩ bush.

SODA—Keg, 56 boxes, assorted papers, 7¾@; sal soda, 3¼c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₩ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₩ pound.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a good demand for home use. The receipts since our last were, 117 tierces bacon, 20 do ham and 25 do shoulders. We quote: Plain shoulders 14c; canvassed do 15c; sides, ribbed, 16½c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½@23c. Lard is quoted at 17c in tierces, and 18c in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $21 ₩ barrel. Beef tongues $8 ₩ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 25c.

SALT—The market was not an active one; limited sales were reported at $167 ₩ ton.

SEEDS—The market is well supplied; prices, however, have undergone no change; sales were made at a variety of prices.

FISH—The market was without change. The sales were confined to the wants of the home market, at the following:

DRY—Cod—The market is undergoed no change We are reported sale at the following: Mackerel, No. 1 shore $20@22 per bbl; No. 1 large $18; No. 2 $14; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls $6. In kitts—No. 1 $8; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₩ bbl; Halifax herring $5 ₩ bbl. Whitefish $8 50. Codfish 5c ₩ lb.

PETROLEUM—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 30@35c ₩ lb.

LIME—The market was not a very active one. We can report regular sales at the following: Cleveland white $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market showed signs of weakness. The demand has fallen off. This, however, is no more than can be looked for at this season. The nominal rates were as follows:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14½@14¾c; powdered 14½c; coffee 13½@; Boston fee 12c; extra C 12¾c; Cyellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales of prime 11@12c; fair 10½@11c; choice 11c; Porto Rico 10½@11¾c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9¾@9¾c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Sweitzer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 86c; white honey drips, 88c; silver drips, golden 60c; amber and lower grades 45@56c ₩ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21c; choice, 22@23c; fancy, 24@25c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 25; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75, $1 25 and $1 35; Son Chong 90c@$1 20 ₩ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₩ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 19c, and Stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₩ gross.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no particular alteration. The receipts of wheat and oats were large; of other descriptions medium; since our last the following lots were received: Oats, 2,341 sacks; rye, 159 sacks; barley, none; wheat, 1,957 sacks; corn, 95 sacks. Wheat—There was a good demand by the mills and for shipment; holders firm and prices unchanged; sales of good to prime at $1 20@1 26; choice to fancy do at $1 27@1 30. Corn—Good demand; firm, with buyers for exporting; shelled sold at 90@91c, with plenty of buyers; ear nominal. Oats firmer, holders refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales; they say that prices have touched bottom, and that a reaction is at hand; we note sales on track and wharf at 51@52c, and store sales at the usual advance. Rye is held firmly; sales of several hundred bushels being reported for another market at 86c; sellers refuse to accept these figures. Barley dull; not wanted; new Tennessee nominal at $1 10 ₩ bush.

BEESWAX—The market remains quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at 28@29c ₩ lb.

FLAX—Market steady and unchanged, with a full supply and moderate demand. Wholesale mill rates: Rian $1 00 ₩ cwt; shipstuff $1 15; middlings $1 60; screenings $1; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₩ cwt.

HIDES—We are reported sales of green husks at 3@3½c ₩ lb.

HOOP IRON—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $4 90@4 95 for oil barrels in round lots.

HAIR—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 45@1 75 ₩ bbl; at retail from store were made at the usual advance.

SEEDS—Buckwheat in moderate request. We report sales at $2 00 ₩ bushel; other kinds not wanted.

LINSEED OIL—The market was steady but not very active; regular sales were reported as extra boil 1 05@1 08; No. 2 at 80@85c.

MEAL—The market was very dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales were reported at $9, 12@13 00@9 00 ₩ ton, being from store.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₩ case; other brands $8 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was quiet, with a limited demand; we can report sales of city rendered at 8½@9c, and country at 8½@8½c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 28, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was remarkably quiet, dealers continuing apart in their views, the sales being few and far between. This, however, is nothing new to our readers. The warm weather does not seem favorable for oil operations. We note fair receipts by rail of the raw material.

CRUDE.

Market dull and prices very unsatisfactory. The rates were altogether nominal, as follows: Spot, 115c; June; 113c July; 113c August; 114@115c August to December, B. O. 12c. Sales 1,000 bbls, June, 115c.

REFINED.

Dullness continues to rule the market, the sales being easily reported, being few and some distance apart. The nominal rates were: Spot 28½c June; 27c July; 26½c September; 27½c October; 27½c B. F. all year; 27½c July to December; 27c September to December; 27½c bid. Sales 1,000 bbls, July, 26½c.

(*By* Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, June 27.—The *Herald* says: There was no appreciable change in the feeling on the creek to-day, and sales were effected at prices of yesterday upon both extremes of the road. At Lower Creek $3 05@4 00 were bid and $4 05@4 10 asked, though no large lots were offered at the figure. On the Upper Creek prices were unchanged, there being buyers and sellers at $3 80@3 85.

SALES.

500 bbls upper creek	$3 85
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 85
500 bbls upper creek	3 85
400 bbls upper creek	3 85
500 bbls upper creek	4 80
500 bbls Rouseville	4 05
500 bbls Rouseville	4 05
500 bbls Rouseville	4 00
350 bbls Rouseville	4 00

NEW YORK, June 25.—Closing market—Crude, bulk, (Gallatin Creek delivery; 1,000 bbls are noted sold on private term, supposed to be at $5 00. Refined very much depressed and lower, prices ruling mainly in sympathy with gold, at 25½@26¼c; sales 500 bbls for July at 26¼c, and 600 bbls for August at 26¾c. Philadelphia delivery. Trade light and more or less nominal; standard white 26½@27c.

LATER—Flour closed quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and 1@2c lower; sales 7,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 30@1 31; winter red and amber western $1 42@1 45. Rye dull and heavy. Oats lower and quiet at 60@61c for western. Corn dull and declining; new mixed western at 86@87c; old do 90@91c; sales 20,000 bush new at 86c. Beef unchanged. Cut meats closed quiet and firm. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull and heavy at 13¾c for prime steam. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Flour—less active receipts light; buyers and sellers apart. Wheat—in better demand; Pennsylvania red $1 30@1 34. Rye $1 10. Corn less active; western yellow $1 06 mixed western $1 04@1 05. Oats firm; Pennsylvania from store 60@65c. Lard 16½@16¾c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky lower; sales at from 92½@93c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 27@1 28 for No 1 red; No 2 do dull at $1 25@1 26; No 1 white $1 30@1 31; No 2 do $1 28@1 29. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum quiet.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 27, 1870.

River at a stand, with eighteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 88° at 6 P. M. H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 27, 1870.

River falling slowly, with twenty-one inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 90° at 5 P. M. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 27, 1870.

River stationary with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 90° at 6 P. M. W.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, June 27, 1870

River stationary, with twenty inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 90° at 4 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	———	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Snell	Zanesville.
Mollie Ebert	Ebert	Louisville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Emma Logan	Caldwell	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet on marks.

The marks last evening indicated two feet. There is, however, at least thirty inches from here, as the Julia No. 2 arrived drawing twenty-eight inches. The Emma Logan has entered the Wheeling trade. The Mollie Ebert was due last night.

CAPT. D. Y. SMOTHER's new hull has arrived at Cincinnati.

CAPT. MUHLEMAN has chartered the steamer W. P. Curtis for the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade.

THE Punctual packet Julia No. 2, Captain Small, takes her departure this day at 2 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

THE fine steamer Belle, Captain Smith, takes her departure this day for Monongahela City, Belle Vernon and Geneva at 5 P. M. Passengers and shippers will find her this in mind.

STEAMER RAISED—The St. Croix is falling rapidly. The Chippewa is very low. The steamer Chippewa, which was abandoned some days ago as having been sunk, has been raised and put in for repairs at Durand.

TO BE IMPROVED—As soon as Kentucky river falls sufficiently to admit of it, the work on the new mill begun to lay the foundation of the new mill dam near Munday's Landing, known as Lock No. 6.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slacks and between here daily at 4 A. M. and 4 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carille, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE new steamer Exchange, built under the superintendence of Captain Rhodes, is attracting a great deal of attention. We are pleased to note that our old friend, Captain A. C. McCalmin, will have command of this fine boat. The first clerk will be Mr. John A. Dales, an experienced and attentive officer.

A FISH STORY.—Captain John M. Martin, Sheriff of Jefferson county, Kentucky, avers that he caught, at the mouth of the canal, at Louisville, on the 17th instant, a cat-fish eighteen feet long, three feet between the eyes, and weighing over eight hundred pounds. That is rather the largest fish story told yet.

CAPT. NEWTON'S new steamer Tidal Wave, building at Brownsville, is owned equally by himself, Capt. D. H. Batley and Capt. W. C. Newton, of Gallipolis, Ohio. When launched she will be 170 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 5 feet hold, full cabin, with 60 feet length feet texas, three 22-feet boilers, 38 inches in diameter and 5 feet stroke. Her wheel is 25 feet long, working 28-feet buckets. She will have room for 500 head of cattle on her guards, and will carry 200 bales of cotton, or 200 tons of miscellaneous freight on three feet of water. She will be completed about July 15.

MISSOURI STEAMBOATS IN 1858.—A half century has rolled away to the eternal past. The Red man who thought "white man wicked," to-day has a good spirit and makes his work a steamboat, has long ago mouldered to inexistinguishable dust, and his descendants have been driven far toward the shores last kissed by the sunlight ere he leaves the American continent for the slopes of night. St. Louis was described as a "pretty little French village." In 1858, when the following extract was written. The writer says. We had two arrivals of steamboats during the summer, one a government boat, the "Western Engineer," in an exploring expedition. In place of a bowsprit, she has carved on a gree. serpent, and as the steam comes out of its mouth, it runs out a long tongue, to the perfect horror of all Indians for miles around. They say: "White man had man to keep a great spirit chained and build a fire under it to make it work a boat!" The other is a Mr. Rose's boat in search of gold and silver for the troops in the forts above here, also two hundred thousand dollars in specie. A large portion of her cargo was Mormon property. But it looks like a dispensation of Providence that she should be sunk soon after leaving. The officers and visitors were desecrating the Sabbath day by card playing and drinking. She left here and ran up to the head of the island above, when she struck a snag and sunk immediately, without the crew being able to save anything out of her she lies, with all the silver and freight on her.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	9	Brown & Co, m	2
Hallidays & Ld	2	Graff & Co, m	2
Bryan & Cuchey, m	2	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	1
Loomis & Colford, m	1		
Total			24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger & Co, o	6	Coleman, R & co, o	2
Reese, Graff & Bell, o	4	Pittsburgh P C Co, o	2
Hussey, Wells & co, o	2	Union Iron Mills, pig	2
Total			24

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

D DeHaven, m	2	Jno Moorhead, metal	4
J W Porter, m	2	J Reamer, m	2
Bryan & Caughey, m	4	H Winter, m	2
Total			27

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA No. 2—Clark & co, 220 bbls flour, 24 bbls tobacco, 43 sacks wool, 5 bbls oil; Sam Devol, 1 bx cigars, 2 firkins butter; J N Lyon, on board, 18 sacks potatoes, 1 bbl do, 5 bxs eggs, 1 bbl do; Asa J Graff, 1 bbl bacon; Wm Barker, Jr, & co, 45 sks wool; W Clark & co, 1 bbl oil; Lowe & co, 38 chickens; Lemon & W, 88 do; T B Young & co, 12 do; Fackner & I, 12 do; J W Woodwell & Son, 91 chairs; H Berger, 193 do; Bauler & Son, 12 do; 8 stools; Wm Clark, 23 pigs eggs, 2 bxs butter; Spencer, McK & co, 1 ale bbl; Hubbard & Bro, 1 cr saw; W Fiechtner & Son, 12 sks glue scraps; O J Wood, 4 crates berries, 1 bbl potatoes; Clark & Bro, 2 bxs eggs; Atwell & Lee, 25 bbl potatoes.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,

HAVE THE BEST

SOFA BEDSTEADS

EVER INVENTED.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above. DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 167 First avenue.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co

93 MARKET STREET,

THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock and we are prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware,
Sterling Silver Ware for Presentation, in cases,
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Ware,
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware,
Gold and Silver American Watches,
Fine Jewelry in all its branches.

Diamond Setting.
Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and many goods too numerous to mention.

Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skilful and experienced workmen.

☞ Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

REMOVAL.

E. Edmundson & Son,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBREQUINS, Patent Fixtures.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring bed, we invite them to call, and see our Upholstered Hinge Cot Spring Bed. So bed will be sold to sweat Bedstead.

Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETING, &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:

In the Court of Common Pleas, at No. 151, September T., 1870.

Accounts of WM. B. NEGLEY, Administrator of Wm. Robertson, late of Allegheny, Wm. Thomas of Hamilton, Koegler & Co. and Morrison, Koegler & Co., and Account of R. H. NEGLEY, Trustee of same firms. Filed June 18, 1870, in the office of the Prothonotary; and by order of Court, notice is hereby given that said Accounts have been exhibited and filed, and that the same will be called for allowance on the 29 DAY OF JULY NEXT, unless cause be shown why the same should not be.

Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

This YEAST POWDER is convenient, economical and wholesome. Try it, if you wish to prove its superiority not only over other Baking Powders, but to the common methods of raising dough, for making light sweet and wholesome Biscuit, Rolls, Corn Bread, Buckwheat and other griddle cakes, and Cakes and Pastry of every variety. Put up in tins, and weight, as represented.

Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.

Manufactured by DOOLEY & DROPSITERS,

69 NEW STREET, New York.

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE.

NOTICE.

The Plane will be opened for Passengers and Freight business EVERY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, and will close at 11 P. M., connecting with the last car from Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@111.

NEW YORK, June 27—P. M.

WALL STREET.

The Wall street market is unsettled and depressed on telegrams from Washington. The latest report is that the Conference Committee on Garfield's currency bill agreed to the new bill, the main features of which were the issuing of $45,000,000 additional bank currency, to be redeemed in 6 per cent. certificates, the redistribution of $25,000,000 national bank circulation, and the establishing of a banking system on a gold reserve. This caused a general uneasiness in prices and an increased pressure to sell in all the markets.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3@5 ₩ cent on call.

STERLING

Quiet and firm at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Lower; opened at 111¼, fell to 110¾, and closed at 110¾@111. Nothing rates flat at 2 ₩ cent. Clearances, $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and heavy. Coupons, 1881, 117¾@117¾; do 1862, 116¼@116¾; do 1864, 110¾@110¾; do 1865, 110¾@110¾; do new, 112¾@113; do 1867, 113@113¼; do 1868, 112¾@113; currency 6s 113¾@113¾.

STATE BONDS

Dull; Missouris, 94½; old Tennessees, 68½; new do 64¾; old North Carolinas, 40; new do, 27½.

STOCKS

Heavy and lower; Ohio and Mississippi led the list and fell to 35¾, but afterwards recovered somewhat. The following are the other shares were in close sympathy therewith: Canton 47; Cumberland 38; Quicksilver 7½; Union Telegraph 34½; Quicksilver 7½; Mariposa 7; preferred 18½; Adams Express 66½; Wells Fargo 72; American 42; United States 45½; Pacific Mail 42; New York Central 97½@97¾; Erie 23½; Reading 106½; Hudson River 116¾; Reading 106½; Michigan Central 99¾; Lake Shore 98; Illinois Central 118; Pittsburgh 109; Northwestern 82¾; preferred 87½; Rock Island 116¾; New York and Harlem 127; preferred 130; St. Paul 66½; preferred 80½; Wabash 65¾; do preferred 74. Fort Wayne 94; Terre Haute, 82; do preferred 89. Chicago and Alton 117½; do preferred 120. Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; Hartford and Erie 3¾; St. Joseph 118; do preferred 125; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 109; Lake Shore 98¾; Burlington and Quincy 152; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 130.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Alumas 75; Copper Falls 5½; Franklin 4; Hecla 85; Quincy 48.

Sun-Treasury balance—Gold, $76,852,263; currency, $1,727,263; general balance, $91,061,239.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 1,300 bales at 21c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 11,000 barrels; sales 8,300 bbls at $5 10@5 25 for superfine State and western; $5 20@5 90 for extra do; $5 90@6 35 for good to choice do; $5 90@6 10 for superfine western; $6 15@6 35 for extra do; $6 40@6 75 for extra Ohio; $6 80@7 25 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour and corn meal nothing doing. Wheat active and firmer; sales 28,000 bush; heavy and lower sales 63,000 bush at 95c for ungraded spring; $1 01@1 02 for No 2 do; $1 03@1 04 for No 1 do; $1 04@1 05 for winter red and amber western; $1 06@1 07 for white Genesee; $1 08@1 09 for extra white Genesee; $1 10@1 11 for new mixed western, and $1 12@1 13 for new white western. Corn quiet and steady. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee dull. Rice quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet at 74c for Cuba. Provisions—pork heavy; sales 200 bbls at $30 for mess; $27 50@28 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged; 1,500 bbls mainly part July and August, at $20@30, and less. Beef quiet

The Daily Commercial.

VIRGINIA TURFMEN.

Betts and McDaniels—All About a Race.

The July Harper contains some sketches of the Running Turf of America, from which we quote the following about two once famous Virginia turfmen:

Hon. John Minor Botts was one of the most distinguished of Virginia turfmen and breeders. He gave much study to the horse, bred on a large scale, and forgot questions of State to participate in the excitements of the race course. Though courteous, he was positive in speech, and did not like to be contradicted or corrected. He was wrapped up in the horses bred by himself, fondly believing they had no superiors. Colonel McDaniels, also a prominent Virginia turfman, was a warm personal friend of Mr. Botts. But the friendship existing between them did not prevent them from saying sharp things to one another when the blood was a-fire. A number of years ago, Mr. Botts had a young mare entered in a valuable stake at Petersburg. The mare had distinguished herself in her maiden performance, and she was a great favorite over all others in the race. Col. McDaniels had a filly, comparatively unknown, engaged in the same stake. Mr. Botts was so confident of achieving victory that, when his mare was led on the course, just before the start for the first heat, he boastingly exclaimed: "There is a race for you! It is a pity that there is nothing here to run against her to-day. Why, I would back her to the extent of $50,000 against anything on the ground." Some of his friends seconded him to be more guarded in his speech, but he would not listen to them. Colonel McDaniels heard the tips, but said nothing. The word for the start was given, and Mr. Botts's entry won the first heat, carrying nine pounds overweight, not as a penalty, but simply to gratify the vanity of the owner. He felt confident that she could win and pack the extra weight; and if she did so, the performance would be all the greater. Colonel McDaniels' filly coolly trotted around, and waited for the second heat as she was in superb condition. She got a good start, and ran so gamely that she could not be headed. To the utter surprise of Mr. Botts she won the heat. He walked the field in a state of excitement. His confidence in his mare was shaken, and he ordered that the extra weight be taken off. Colonel McDaniels and Mr. Botts, both of the horses were being saddled for the third heat, met on the quarter stretch, when the former said, in a jeering tone: "Mr. Botts, you have heard the story of the hawk and the hare, I suppose. You and I, my dear, won't you?" "Briefly, then, the hawk set upon the hare jay, and pursued the frightened bird with great swiftness. Wheeling to strike in the clutch of the deadly talons, the hare jay turned, and with a breath bore the hawk on, but could not follow. The bird, so badly frightened a moment before, now turned in its safe retreat, upon the other, and struck with its mocking cry of *o-ter-pi-a, o-ter pi-a.* The application is easy, Mr. Botts. You are failing in taking the extra weight off your mare." The manner in which this was said, and the circumstances which gave it point when the speech, so exasperated Mr. Botts that he was startled with his own passion. Colonel McDaniels won the race; and, after what had passed, Mr. Botts refused to be reconciled to him. Years passed by, and the estrangement grew wider. The war was out over Virginia, and there was no more talk of sport. The outspoken Unionism of Mr. Botts was not pleasing to the Confederate government. In 1861 he was arrested, and for a short time confined as a political prisoner in Castle Godwin, Richmond. The horses were then properly in Colonel McDaniels, and at its door the old gentlemen met, after an estrangement of years, a fear in each heart. It seemed to each that plainly said, "Forgive and forget;" and they remained firm friends until one crossed to the far, flowery beyond. The silent river, to be soon followed by the other.

HENRY CLAY'S HOME.

"Star of the West Unto Thee a Million Eyes Now Gladly Turn."

A mile and a half south from Lexington lies Ashland, for more than fifty years the home of Henry Clay; and one more beautiful in its surroundings can scarcely be imagined. Noble old forest trees, ash, walnut, hickory, oak, maple and elm, covering the undulating acres on either side, underneath which grows the wonderful blue grass in its strange luxuriance, and the heavy red clover, now in its richest blossoming, and beyond, the level fields lying rich and golden with the waving wheat promise under the perfection of cultivation. The original Clay farm contained two hundred and forty acres, and is now the seat of the agricultural college of the Kentucky University. Two years ago the Legislature made an appropriation of $150,000, on condition that the university corporation should raise $50,000 more, for the founding of an agricultural college. This amount was soon secured by the indefatigable and earnest regent of the university, Dr. Bowman, and Ashland, with the splendid old "Pilford farm" adjoining it, was purchased for the location. The house in which Mr. Clay lived was several years ago removed, and another of the same style built on the spot. The walls are of brick, but all the wood used in its construction grew on the farm; different rooms finished in different work, one of oak, another of walnut, another of maple, left unpainted, and showing thus the beautiful natural grain of the wood. The library is an exquisite room, finished in panels of oak and walnut, lighted from above, and opening into the conservatory, which looks out on a beautiful fountain. Passing out at the door of the conservatory, and following for a few yards, a narrow brick wall, mossy with age, one comes to the old office of Henry Clay, a small brick building, with weather-beaten door and broken windows, inside whose walls the great statesman must often spent many and many a day of hard study and great thought, the influence of which all patriotic and grateful nation was to gather. Not far from the door of the office, a narrow walk leads off from the principal avenue, which is said to have been Mr. Clay's favorite one. It is quite narrow, and passes through a path beneath magnificent old trees, at the foot of each of which grows a large bed of myrtle, planted by Mr. Clay himself. Here, too, are some beautiful shrubbery, and the pleasant path ends at an arbor, the sides of which are grass, ivies and growing jessamine, luxuriantly together on the lawn. Here he often walked, thinking great thoughts, or sang some old love verse with noble friends, for Ashland was famed for its hospitality, and Henry Clay was fond only a noble wine, but the best of it, hot of generous-hearted and stirring friends. He never forgot the name of one of those to whom he was introduced, and would recall at once both name and occasion of meeting after years of separation, with the heartiest cordial, graceful greeting as none knew so well as he how to offer it. Ashland to-day is not great that the old Clay mansion, the scene of so much genial, generous hospitality, is not still standing. The visitor loses in this regret all pleasure in the new, and, perhaps, handsomer structure.

H. V. Poor has gotten out a manual for 1870-71, from which we glean the following concerning American railways. There are now in operation in the United States 54,302 miles of railroad, of which 5,000 miles were constructed within the past year, at a cost of $450,000,000. The greatest extent of line constructed any previous year was in 1856, when 3,045 miles of line were opened. The total transportation by the railroads of the State of Pennsylvania the past year was 47,849,722 tons. The tonnage of New York railroads was 41,984,692 tons. That of Massachusetts railroads was 8,945,398 tons. The aggregate for Illinois roads was 8,500, alone amounted to 67,876,912 tons. The aggregate for the other States could not have been less than that for Illinois, which would be a total tonnage of all the three named, consequently, of 125,685,824 tons. For seven years the total tonnage of all our roads at 2,500 tons per mile of line, or 117,000,000. Deducting from this quantity 45,685,824 tons, 20 per cent for local and for low-priced freight, the aggregate net merchandise tonnage was 70,000,000 tons, which, having a value ($150 per ton) of $10,800,000,000—a sum more than four times greater than the whole amount of the public debt, and equal to six times the cost of the railroads. The gross tonnage per mile, estimating the entire population at 38,558,000, was 4,370 pounds. The value of this tonnage was $282 per head. The gross tonnage and value have been almost wholly the creation of the past quarter of a century, or eighteen years. The tonnage of all the railroads in the United States in 1851, the date of the opening of the Erie railway, did not exceed 5,000,000 of tons, the value of which did not exceed $750,000,000. The transportation of the roads of the country for that year from freight were $30,192,104. The past year they were fully $500,000,000—a sum fifteen times greater. The annual increase of gross tonnage has averaged 6,222,222 tons annually. The annual increase in the value has been $60,000,000. These figures show the potency of this newagency in human affairs.

The New York *World* has managed to get up a chapter on "the heated term" which Gotham is now struggling through. We quote: The season of 1861 was, again, one of great heat; 1868 and 1869, also, taken all in all, afforded a remarkable mean of heat for three months of the term. Both have, thus far, been exceeded by the month of June this season. The statistics of Nuremburg afford pretty accurate observations of European summers for seven centuries or more. In 1147 all the streams and wells of Alsacia were dried up, and even the bed of the Rhine was dry; 1152 was hot enough to cook eggs in sand exposed to the sun; 1180, hundreds of soldiers in the campaign against Belia fell dead with heat; 1276 and 1277 heat destroyed even the grass crop; 1303 and 1304, rivers in Saxe, Loire, Rhine, and Danube were dry; dry that a man could cross them dry-shod; 1393 and 1394, harvest wholly withered by heat, great numbers of animals dying of its intensity; 1440, extraordinary heat again. In 1529, 1540 and 1541, rivers ran nigh unto wholly dry a second time; and in 1556 a general drought pervaded all Europe; 1615 and 1616 were such nests of heat as 1868 and 1869. For the third time the beds of the great rivers were dry. In 1718 it did not rain from April to October, and the rivers mentioned were again dry; 1818 presents the greatest number of consecutive days of extreme heat on record, the mercury going up to 110 for fifty-eight consecutive days, and several times passed 112 Fahrenheit. Last week the temperature in Gotham was remarkable high, intensifying on Friday and Saturday, which lasting the long day, everybody expected a climax. Sunday, however, was equally uncomfortable and yesterday did not present any considerable change. Disappointed by the afternoon symptoms of a thunder storm, which was dreaded as much as the real. Who can guess whether the world is not to have repetition of the fifty-eight days?

One of the most singular cases of superstition that has been heard of for some time came to light one morning lately at the Toombs prison, in New York. An old man, with wrinkled visage, and almost bent double with age, called at the prison and asked to see the Deputy Warden, Mark Finley. Mr. Finley quickly came forward, and, after the usual preliminaries, she begged him to give her a short piece of the rope with which the late murderer, Jack Reynolds, was hanged. He was startled at such an unheard of request, the Warden asked her for what purpose she desired it. For a while the old woman demurred, but finally seeing there was no other way for her to obtain possession of the much coveted prize, she let out her secret. She related that her husband, a beloved son, who was at present suffering from an attack of rheumatism, and she felt assured if she could obtain a piece of the rope wherewith to rub the effected spots the disease would disappear immediately. Dr. Neales, one of the Tombs physicians, who was present at this time, attempted to convert her from her strange belief, but to no purpose. The woman begged that it might be given her, and finally, to quiet her, for she now began to make a noise, a piece of clothesline was cut from the rope and given to her with much formality, and the old woman left the prison with a lighter heart The Tombs rope had been removed by the carpenter who had erected the gallows, and so could not be given to her; but without doubt the piece she obtained will be just as efficacious.

Lady Amberley, who married a son of Earl Russell, has taken the platform in favor of woman's suffrage in good earnest. This is the platform, which is broad enough and just enough for all women to stand upon:

1. Educational equality for women.
2. Their admission to all the professions.
3. The same individual rights to hold property as men.
4. Widows the proper guardians of their children.
5. Women suffrage and social equality.
6. No legal subordination in marriage.
7. Equal wages for equal work.

STATE NEWS.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The new iron stack of the North Penn Iron Company, near Hellertown, was erected on Wednesday. This we believe to be the highest stack in the county, the top being one hundred and twenty-three feet from the ground.

A young fellow in Erie, a sailor by occupation, made a dive head foremost from the mast-head of a schooner, a distance of ninety-eight feet, and came up apparently uninjured. He effected to dive from the tops of a grain elevator if the people would raise him a purse of $100. So says the *Dispatch*.

Allentown has just passed an ordinance extending her corporate boundaries and giving numerical names to her cross streets.

During the raising of a new church at Squirrel Hill, in Porter township, Clarion county, last week, a piece of timber broke and several sticks fell to the ground, throwing down and falling on several men, severely injuring them. One man named Pence it is thought will not recover.

A son of Emanuel Bates, of York, was drowned in the Codorus on Monday last. This family is remarkably unfortunate. Last 4th of July one of the boys lost a finger from a pistol shot; more recently another child was scalded to death; week before last a third had his finger terribly mashed at Gitt's machine shop, and now a fourth is drowned.

The office of District Attorney Sturgeon, in Erie, was burglarized Friday afternoon, and some important papers carried away.

The house of Mr. Rodney Cole, on French Creek, about four miles south of North East, Erie county, was entered by burglars late Tuesday night. A young lady there heard them in the room, but was chloroformed. After awhile she came to and endeavored to give the alarm, when the murderous brute beat her over the head with a club, evidently intending to kill her. They ransacked the premises and secured considerable booty, and then left hurriedly, driving off in a buggy.

In Carlisle, the other day, a flock of pigeons were set upon by a swarm of bees, and many of them stung to death. It seems the bees were about swarming, and the pigeons, flying, had passed through the cloud of excited honey-makers, which enraged them, and they attacked the feathered enemy with the result stated.

The Keystone Bolt Manufacturing Company of this city will, it is said, soon erect works in Bellefonte.

William Porter, of Chester, aged sixty, was drowned off a boat near the mouth of Ridley Creek, Saturday last. His two companions were unsheet, and as he was unable it is supposed he fell in attempting to walk a plank connecting the boat with the shore.

The Scott foundry, Reading, has just completed the manufacture of a rifled cannon which is to throw a hundred pound ball a distance of ten miles.

The Butler *Eagle says*: The oil excitement is coming up along the Buffalo Creek. There was twenty acres of land sold of the Kiskaddin farm, near Brinker's Mill, a few days ago, for the purpose of putting down a well, and we wish them abundant success.

Of the Cow Run region the Marietta (O.) *Register* says: Well No. 2 of the Grecian Bend Oil Company has produced 12,000 barrels of crude since Christmas. The production of Nos. 2 and 3 last week was 1,500 barrels.

The School House well—T. M. Turner, D. W. Chamberlain, Moffit Dye, and others of this county—which has been doing a paying business since October 2nd, last was lately cleaned out, drilled to the deeper sand Friday night, and added 112 barrels of oil in twelve hours. It is now a 208 barrel well.

A well recently sunk near South Olive, this county, yielded ten barrels of first class oil the first day it was pumped. It is owned by Thomas & Co., of Marietta.—*Noble County Republican.*

A painful apprehension exists at Quebec that the upshot of the Red River difficulty is to be, after all, a free parting to Riel and the confederates, from the Home Government. It is intimated that the Dominion Cabinet recommends this course as the easiest way out of trouble, believing that the Canadians would submit to it with patience as the act of British officials, while they would condemn it if done by the Canadian authorities. Meantime, the road from Lake Superior to the Red River insurgents has been completed for forty-five miles, and the advance guard has now reached the Kamistaiguia River, which it is exploring to see if boats can navigate to the confluence of the Dawson Route, leaving forty-five miles of land transportation. The recent great fires destroyed several of the bridges, but the survey rafts have been passed some two weeks' delay by washing the roads, and now a new trouble arises in the unfitness of the boats provided for the navigation. It is not thought possible for the troops to reach Fort Garry before the middle of August, and should Riel oppose them, September may be well advanced before they reach the goal. These interesting details, and the general understanding that Canada's part in the affair throughout has been most creditable to the Dominion, are giving rise to widespread dissatisfaction.

The Baltimore *Church Advocate* has this to say in defense of woman: It is an old quiet that women that they could keep secrets, but the fact is they are the only part of humanity who can. A wife keeps her husband's secret much better than he does hers. We calculate that there is one drunken husband to four hundred and ninety-nine drunken husbands. In gambling, licentiousness, lying, cheating, hypocrisy, covetousness, there is pretty much the same proportion. Yet, of the four hundred and ninety-nine wives, four hundred conceal, cover up, and excuse the conduct of their husbands before one hundred mourns over the frailty of his wife in the study of his pastor and to the ear of his friend, and probably complains of her in a court of law. It is the same between brother and sister. The secrets a woman talks about are of the kind that are unimportant, and mostly agreeable to hear. But of serious secrets she is as reticent as the grave.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, in reply to a letter asking how to appoint delegates to the Constitutional Convention to consider the expediency of changing the present instrument, says:—"In reply I beg leave to say that, in view of the fact that the convention is designed to be a popular convention, to the end that the delegates may represent the opinions of their respective communities from which they come, it is in my judgment essential that these appointments should be made by the people. It is confirmly therefore to the practice, which I have uniformly observed in similar cases, respectfully decline to appoint delegates to the proposed convention, thereby leaving the people of my State free to act in the matter in such manner as they may deem proper."

The terrible story which has been going the rounds of the press, dating from the Middleton (Mo.) *Banner*, to the effect that three of the musicians attached to James Robinson & Co.'s circus had been destroyed by the lions belonging to the show, into whose cages they were supposed to have precipitated on the 12th of May, is undoubtedly a hoax. Any such event would have been soon telegraphed all over the country, but would not have required five weeks' time to have been known. Interested parties in this city have had a letter from one of the men in the list improbable, if not entirely absurd story. It is the invention of some sensational wag connected with the press, or is an advertising dodge of the show—most probably the latter. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Japanese have hitherto had a coinage of mixed gold and silver. These are to be replaced by silver dollars, which are to be struck at the Japanese Mint at Osaka, for which the machinery of which belonged formerly to the British Mintat Hong Kong, established about five or six years ago at great expense by the British Government, but sold to the Japanese in consequence of the want of success attending the coinage of British dollars in China. Numbers of the old Japanese coins have arrived in London, England, but far larger quantities have been sent to San Francisco and to India. Bar silver and Mexican dollars in return have been received from California.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drug Clerk Wanted—2246 Ohio street, Allegheny.
Canceling Stamps—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Cheese, Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Pure Leaf Hams for Sale—J. Walters & Co.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
Drug Clerk Wanted—Maynard's.
Horses for Sale—Red Lion Stables.
Memorandum Book Lost—Spencer, McKay & Co.
For Pic Nics—George W. McClure.
Notice—Samuel Myers.
Found for Rent—312 Ninth street.
Saddle Horse Wanted—F. H. B.
House for Rent—Walter.
University Convocation—Thiel Pres. Church.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels, commence Monday, July 4.
Pittsburgh Female College—Concert
Tilling Mower and Reaper—Joel S. Cloe.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Flour—D. Wallace.
Hotel and Restaurant—J. R. Dickey.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Cakes—91 and 93 Liberty street.
Fire Clothing—Goetz, Follansbee & Co.
Dentistry—Dr. J. R. Finney.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—L. S. Hollinger & Co.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Paved Mortar—Jos. Fleming.
Hats—Remaley.
Best Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Friendship Hose Company—Lemon & Welsh.
Pearl Mills Flour—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Furniture and Chairs—T. C. Fulton.
Special Sale—Goetz, Follansbee & Co.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Sheltland Sheepdog Puppies—Dr. Hall & Co.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Fire Brick and Clay—Hartman & Ecker.
Aladdin Oil—Excelsior Petroleum Co.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
Lace Lasting—Hamilton, McKee & Co.
Pimple Remedy—Perry's.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Perry's.
Baking Powder—Dooley & Bro.
Fit Wagon Wheels—Dickson, Marshal & Co.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The owners can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bennett, Rev. W. D; Excelsior, Minn.	3
Benton, Myers & Co.; Cleveland, O.	3
Editor of the *Scientific American*, New York	3
Foster, M. E.; New Alexandria, Pa.	3
Lithgon, Mary; Girard, Pa.	3
Lynch, J. E.; Indiana, Pa.	3
Otterbach, Adam; Allegheny, Pa.	3
Row, Lide J.; Geary, Pa.	3
Sherin, Elizabeth; Gallery, Pa.	3
Stackhous, Wm. R.; Reading, Pa.	3

Large numbers of ladies and gentlemen take dinner at the Brilliant Dining Room, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

Oil or a Shade.—The hot weather is driving hundreds of the wealthier classes into the country, the more fashionable localities are now crowded with lodgers.

The Normal School.—What has become of the Normal School project? Can Mr. F. C. Negley, Chairman of the Committee, give the public any information on the subject?

Resigned.—Mr. F. Shatzper, civil engineer, has resigned his position as Ward Commissioner. His resignation has not yet been accepted by Councils.

Death of an Estimable Lady.—Mary Holmes, sister of Mr. John Holmes, President of the Tuscarora Valley Railroad, and mother of the late David Holmes, died yesterday at her residence, No. 109 Penn street.

At no other saloon in the city do they give such excellent dinners as at the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond. The price for a meal is only forty cents.

The Third Avenue Murder.—The trial of Nicholson, Kerr and Carrie Jones, for the murder of Patrick Collins, in a brothel on Third avenue, is expected to commence to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Personal.—Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, preached in the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, California, last Sabbath morning, and in the Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening.

Flies.—House flies are unusually numerous this summer. It is said that when flies are abundant cholera cases are scarce. Flies are a pestiferous nuisance, but most people would prefer them to cholera.

The Brilliant Dining Room, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, is one of the most popular places in Allegheny. J. S. Hollinger & Co., proprietors.

The Best and the Cheapest.—Those who need anything in the line of blank books, such as invoice, sales, draw, and receipt books, will find it to their interest to call at the store of R. J. Biddle & Co., booksellers and stationers, 101 Wood street.

Not Dead.—Mr. W. O. Johns, late proprietor of the Keystone Hotel, this city, reported killed by the wreck on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, May 13, is still alive. He was unable for two weeks, and has just got able to be about again.

Trial of Mowers and Reapers.—There will be a trial of mowing and reaping machines at the Agricultural Experimental Grounds, Penn, on Tuesday next. A large number of machines will take part, and an interesting and pleasant affair is anticipated.

The Late Fenian Excitement.—Dr. Donnelly, of this city, who was under $10,000 bail for trial at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the charge of participating in the late Fenian invasion, left the city last Tuesday for trial. His trial is to commence on Tuesday, a true bill having been found against him.

Killed near Zanesville.—A young man named George F. Gardner, residing at Saversville, Butler county, Pa., was run over by a train, near Zanesville, Ohio, on Saturday last, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours. Particulars can be obtained by addressing Humphrey Blake, Zanesville.

Arm Broken.—Miss Lizzie Buckle, ten years of age, daughter of Michael Buckle, was resident in Bloomfield, on Saturday evening was playing on a swing, when, swinging the limb broke, breaking the bones of her arm near the elbow. The fracture was reduced by W. H. Clark, and the child is recovering rapidly.

In His New Quarters.—Colonel Alex. Hiltnds, the affable clerk of the Orphans' Court, has removed from the old to the new office in the room formerly used by the County Treasurer. It has been newly arranged with suitable shelving, counters, &c., and is a neat, well-fitted and newly furnished throughout. The colonel is very comfortably fixed for the balance of his term.

Improvements at Homewood.—John Grazier, Esq., has three fine new houses in process of construction on his new purchase near Homewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. When finished, the houses will be offered for sale. The same gentleman has also a dozen elegant residences at Edgewood, during the past two or three years, for all of which he found a ready market.

The Fire Last Evening.—An alarm of fire was sounded last evening shortly after eleven o'clock. The alarm was caused by the burning of the stable belonging to Mr. George Flinn, on Marion street, Boyd's Hill. There were eleven horses in the building, all of which were saved with the greatest difficulty. Fortunately the hose carts, and the stable was a frame structure.

Scarce.—House servants are exceedingly scarce in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The most indifferent cook, chamber girl or nurse can get wages, and a real good house maid is a prize which but few are lucky enough to possess. The trials, troubles and vexations of housekeepers, in consequence of unruly "oldies," form a common theme in almost every household. Blessed is the person who is able to do her own work, and is not a slave to her servants.

THE GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mass Meeting at Turner Hall Last Evening—Memorial Address, etc.

A mass meeting of citizens in favor of the introduction of German in the Public Schools was held in Turner Hall last evening. There were a large number of the educated, intelligent and influential Germans of the city present. The proceedings were entirely in German.

The meeting was called to order by C. F. Bauer, Esq., and Prof. N. Neckerman elected Chairman, and the reporters of the press Secretaries.

Mr. Neckerman stated the object of the meeting, which was to consider the question of the introduction of German into the Public Schools as a branch of regular education. A memorial would likely be presented for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Joseph Abel moved that the memorial referred to be read. Carried.

Mr. J. F. Ilger, editor of the *Volksblatt*, then read the memorial addressed to the Central Board. The memorial treated of the necessity of introducing German into the public schools of the city, and was quite a lengthy document.

The reading of the document was received with applause.

On motion of Mr. B. Schmidt, the memorial was accepted and adopted.

It was moved that the paper should not be published, but that it be sent to the Central Board, as it might forestall public opinion, and the report of the meeting would be sufficient for its use.

Mr. P. Petrich of the First ward, moved that blank forms of a petition be prepared for circulation in aid of the object of the meeting, all such petitions to be presented at the next second Tuesday of July, so as to receive the consideration of the Central Board at next meeting.

The President made a brief speech, expressing the hope that the petitions would be brought before the local boards previous to their presentation to the Central Board.

Mr. Joseph Abel read a few extracts from the reports of the public schools in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places in Ireland, showing that the instruction of German in the public schools in those places had been attended with beneficial results. In St. Louis 2,400 children were learning the German language in the public schools, and the results were every way favorable.

Mr. Abel also stated that he had often attended the examinations at the Western University, and was surprised at the proficiency of the pupils who had taken French and German there. He would not have required five weeks' time to have been known. Interested parties in this city have had a petition in circulation for the last improbable, if not entirely absurd story. It is the invention of some sensational wag connected with the press, or is an advertising dodge of the show—most probably the latter. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Monthly Meeting—No Quorum in the Common Branch—A Large Amount of Unfinished Business of the Previous Meetings Disposed of—Sample Soiling —Resignation of a Water Commissioner —Various Matters.

The Councils of Pittsburgh met in regular monthly session on Monday evening, the 27th, 1870, in their respective chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

Council convened at a quarter past two o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Griffin, Devlin, Edwards, Galloway, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, E. E. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kennedy, Liddell, Mellon, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Mercer, McEwen, Mc-Mahon, Phillips, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, White, Wilson, and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

UNFINISHED COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business of C. C., at previous meetings, was referred to the Survey Committee, was concurred in:

Petition for widening Forty-second street; petition for a sewer on Sixteenth street; remonstrance against the grading of Locust street; resolution directing sodding at Decatur and Liberty streets; petition for the opening of an alley between Irwin avenue and Center avenue, Harrison street, approved in C. C. were adopted in S. C.

The communication of J. F. Slagle, Esq., in C. C. referred to the Survey Committee, was concurred in.

The preamble and resolution in reference to the sternal grounds, the resolution in reference to Forbes street, and the ordinance for Locust alley, Thirty-second street, and Liberty streets; petition for the opening of an alley between Liberty and Penn avenue, Thirty-second street; petition for the opening of Bayard street, Eighteenth ward; petition for return of an assessment; petition for the grading of Boyd street; petition for sprinkling Webster avenue, from Grant to Seventh; petition of J. R. Young for relief; resolution for the opening, grading and paving of Arch street between Cassatt and Cliff streets; petition for the paving of Penn avenue; petition for the opening of O'Hara alley; petition for the grading of Bedford avenue, Cliff and Fulton streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed in C. C. were severally read, concurred in, and Messrs. Herron and Hartman appointed. The Committee of Common Council on the part will meet Messrs. Mackey and Belcher.

The report of the Survey Committee on Homewood avenue and Frank street was concurred in.

The ordinance relating to the opening of Reed street was recommitted to the Street Committee, on motion of Mr. Aiken.

The ordinance fixing the width of North street, passed in Common Council, was referred to the Survey Committee.

The ordinance grading, paving and curbing Liberty street, from Liberty street to Pinkerley, was next presented and the section appointing Messrs Morgan and Lyons a Committee of Conference noted. The action was concurred and appointed Messrs. Morrow and Ahlborn.

The ordinance giving the Pittsburgh and Chicago Mining Company the right to erect scales on Canal street, passed in Common Council, was objected to by Mr. HOUSE and so lays over.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented a petition signed by a number of business men, asking that an ordinance be passed requiring sample sellers to pay a license. Referred.

Mr. McMAHON, an ordinance appointing new viewers on the opening of a street in the Seventeenth ward. Passed.

Mr. CLARK, petition for grading Shingiss street. Referred.

Also, petition of Steen & Bro.'s for privilege to connect with iron-clad building. Referred.

Mr. SCULLY, remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance for the grading of Reed street. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the City Solicitor to proceed against all persons who violate the proper penalties, the driving of cattle along Liberty avenue, between Rosa and Liberty streets. Passed.

Mr. HOUSE, remonstrance against and paving Fifty-first. Referred.

RESIGNATION OF A WATER COMMISSIONER.

Mr. LLOYD, a communication from Felician Ihmsen, Esq., to Will Englehart, stating that circumstances required him to tender his resignation as one of the Water Commissioners, concluding with thanks for the flattering vote he received in the election.

Also, the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of F. Shatzper, Esq., resigning his position as Water Commissioner, be received and Mr. Shatzper be urgently requested to reconsider the matter.

Upon motion of Mr. GROSS, the communication was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted.

MILLER STREET.

Mr. McEWEN, an ordinance, grading, paving and curbing Miller street, from Center avenue to Reed street. Read twice and laid over.

Also, petition for water on Cassatt street. Referred.

ASSESSMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Also the following communication from the City Attorney:

GENTLEMEN: There are in my hands for collection the following assessments:

For Diamond street, Eagle Engine House	$349 59
For Spring alley, Twelfth ward station	29 40
	29 64

The first is assessed against the city; the second against the Allegheny Bridge Company, and the third against the city. The first was purchased by the city and they agreed to pay this claim. It bears interest from December 19, 1869.

I would respectfully request that warrants be drawn for payment. J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

Accompanying the communication was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be directed to certify such bills in favor of the City Attorney for the amount of above assessments.

The communication was accepted and filed, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. SCHMIDT, petition of John Van Ryn, praying for a license for a frame building on Twentieth street. Referred.

Also, petition for the opening of Mill street. Referred.

ABOUT TOLLS.

Mr. BURGWIN, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be requested to give his written opinion to Councils, as to whether or not the city of Pittsburgh can or can not be held paid for the use of any turnpike roads within the city limits, which the city has failed to purchase and make free of toll, as by the 30th section of the act of April 6th, 1867, known as the Consolidation act. Adopted.

ACCIDENT TO WATER-MASTER.

Mr. LLOYD presented the report of the Water Committee for the month of May, setting forth that the Water Commissioners be empowered to employ the month for labor and water extension. Accepted and filed.

Also, the following resolution:

GENTLEMEN—At the praiseworthy request of your Water Committee, Superintendent Bruner would respectfully inquire why appropriations cannot be immediately made to cover the very large surplus water, and discharge two certain claims, one against Liberty township, and the other against the Monongahela Water Company, in November, 1867. We sincerely hope some provision will be made for these with the earliest possible delay. Yours truly,

S. McCLEAN & CO.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. GALLAHER, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee is hereby instructed to prepare an act, to be presented to the next Legislature, making it illegal and void for non-residents, or their agents, to collect taxes on their tenants at the expense of grading and paving streets, making sewers and other public improvements. Lost.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON.....*President.*
H. McMASTER.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll at half-past two o'clock, when the following named members answered to their names: Messrs. Allen, Beckman, Beymer, Bradley, Carroll, anaimers, Creegan, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Fleming, Fitzsimmons, Flaherty, Gallagher, Kolmer, Kyons, Matters, Miller, Morgan, McGann, McKelvy, Oliver, W. H., Sr., Preston, Seibert, Sims, Spedgrass, Wallace, and President Tomlinson.

The PRESIDENT announced that six members were lacking to make a quorum.

Mr. GAZZAM suggested that the members present wait a few minutes until the quorum was completed.

The PRESIDENT stated that the only business in order would be a motion to adjourn.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried.

Before the members had left the hall, H. W. Oliver, Jr., John Barton, Mr. Mosely, and others made their appearance.

As the weather was intensely warm, many who had answered at roll call left instanter on adjournment.

SENSATION IN EAST LIBERTY.

A Dishonorable Partner and a Faithless Wife.

On Sunday afternoon, East Liberty, and particularly the region known as the "Stock Yards," was greatly excited over the circulation of a scandalous story to the effect that the wife of a well known and wealthy stock dealer had been caught in a disgraceful embrace with her husband's partner in business. The facts are thus detailed: The senior member of the firm has a fascinating wife, who, being fond of society, and hosts of friends, and not a few admirers, the junior member is unmarried, but as the senior had his entire confidence in business, so he relied implicitly upon his honor as a gentleman, and made him a welcome visitor at his dwelling. On Sunday afternoon, while the senior was at church, the junior called at his room in the hotel, and was admitted by the wife. The fact that he was in the room was communicated to the husband, and on hastening thither and compelling an immediate admission, his worst apprehensions were realized. The wife of his bosom was too apparent to admit of explanation, and dazzled with a sense of the crime which had been inflicted, the husband seized a water pitcher and knocked his partner down. He then got upon the boat him most cowardly and fully. Leaving him prostrate upon the floor, he proceeded to the kitchen and procured a large revolver, with which he intended to take the life of the man who had thus betrayed his confidence and dishonored his home. By the time several of the lodgers in the hotel had been aroused from their beds by the affray, and seizing upon the enraged husband prevented his using the deadly weapon. Still more staggered, the betrayer of his friend took him to a place of safety. The husband declared that he would kill the man on sight, and had thus dared to destroy his domestic peace, and ruined his family. Acting upon this hint, the junior left the city, and has not been seen since. The whole affair is the talk of the locality, however, as his personality is well known in the city. Another boat will be engaged in the capacity of porter.

After the junior had left, the officer returned to the place of capture, where he found an inch and a half chisel, a screw driver, and a Bridge saw and bit, which were under the care of the Captain of the Night Watch. The bit had been used in the attempt to open the lock of the rear door of the store, but the thieves had evidently abandoned their purpose of the job by the sound of the watch, or of opening the window when discovered.

Yesterday afternoon, information was made information before the Mayor against these two men, for attempting to commit a felony. Mr. Charles Bridges, the engineer, and a number of carpenters, in Ohio street, near Beaver, when he arrived at the shop, discovered that his chest had been broken open and some tools stolen. He then repaired to the Mayor's office, when the tools found in the possession of the burglars were identified by Mr. Jones as his, when he proffered a charge of larceny against the accused. The parties had a hearing before the Mayor at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Col. H. Miller appeared for the prosecution, and James Murray for the defendants. The Mayor and officer were the only witnesses examined, who testified substantially to the facts given above. The Mayor then required bail in the sum of $1,000 in all for the appearance at Court in the sum of $500 on the charge of larceny, and $1,000 on the other charge, and in default they were committed to jail.

TWO FIRES.

Fire at Huckenstein's Brick-Kiln—Two Frame Houses in Ratcher's Row Burned.

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the roof over the brick-kiln of Huckenstein's yard on the hillside in the Third ward, on Fif